

# ARMY



# NAVY

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REGULAR

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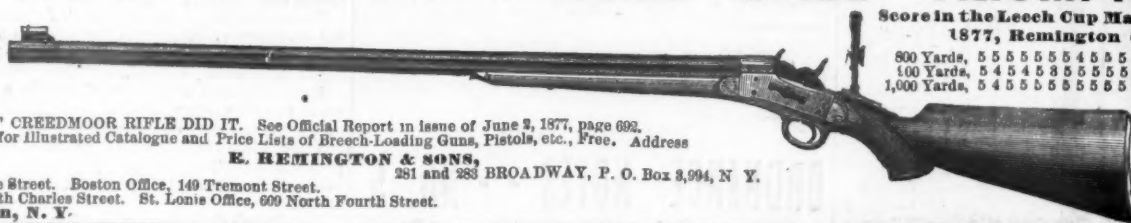
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Price \$17.00, best citizens' finish. Rejected Government finish, but good serviceable arms, named above.) Arms with attachable breech, \$25.00 extra; with long carbine barrel, \$35.00 extra; ivory stocks, \$5.00; best nickel plated, \$1.50.

At these prices we deliver at our seat and risk within 1,500 miles and without extra charge. Over 1,500 miles, 50 cents extra.

Send draft or post office order and you will get the pistol.

#### THE PEACEMAKER.

This pistol, for efficiency, safety, simplicity, and lightness, is far in advance of any military pistol that has yet appeared. After an exhaustive trial in competition with all other pistols submitted (six in all) in 1873, it was adopted as the Cavalry pistol of the United States, on the recommendation of the Board of Officers who made the trials, and the whole of the Cavalry has since been armed with it.

Among seven different military pistols experimented upon at Spandau during the past year by the Prussian Government, the firing of this pistol was the best in all respects.

It is confidently recommended to officers of the Army and Navy, guides, hunters, and all who travel among dangerous communities, as the best weapon to carry on the person that has ever been produced.



#### EXTRACTS FROM ORDNANCE NOTES - - NO. 5. WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1873.

### REVOLVERS USING METALLIC AMMUNITION.

FIRST REPORT on New Model Colt and Smith & Wesson Revolvers. Made at National Armory, December 27, 1872.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., }  
December 27, 1872. }

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have tested three Smith & Wesson revolvers (new model) and the Colt's revolver (new model), submitted by Gen. W. B. Franklin, and have the honor to make the following report thereon:

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

The new model Colt revolver is not an alteration of their old revolver for paper cartridges, as is the model now in service. It is made with a solid frame, inclosing the cylinder, and into which the barrel is screwed. The cylinder is of greater diameter and a little shorter than the old one. The hand which rotates the cylinder is an improvement,

having two fingers, one of which reinforces the other, giving a considerable gain of power. The ejector is similar to the old one, but one end of the ejector tube is set in the frame, the other being fastened to the barrel by a screw. The base pin is held in place by a screw through the frame.

This revolver is supplied with a safety notch, on which it can be carried without the firing pin touching the cartridge. The other parts are essentially the same as in the old model.

As required by the instructions from Ordnance Office, I give below the details of the tests to which the revolvers have been subjected:

[DETAILS OMITTED.]

The Colt revolver was first fired three hundred rounds with service ammunition, allowing it to cool after each hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced from it, and only one cartridge failed to explode. This one was found to be defective in fulminate.

The revolver was then laid in the snow, water poured over it, and it was allowed to remain in the weather three days and nights. When taken up again it was rusted considerably but worked perfectly. It was again fired up to two hundred rounds, with two cartridges failing to explode. One of these exploded at second trial and the other with the punch and hammer.

The Colt and one of the Smith & Wesson were then fired for accuracy at fifty yards. A target of ten shots with each gave mean absolute deviation—for Colt, 3.11 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 4.39 in.

Both revolvers were then placed in a close box connected with the pulverizer, and well sanded. The sand did not affect the working of either.

They were then fired at twenty-five yards distance for penetration. The average penetration for ten shots with each was—for the Colt, 4.1 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 3.35 in.

The Smith & Wesson was then fired one hundred rounds and the Colt two hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced with either, only a slight increase in friction being noticeable in the Smith & Wesson. One cartridge failed to explode in the Colt and eight in the Smith & Wesson. The one failing in the Colt was exploded with a centre punch. Six of those failing in the Smith & Wesson exploded at second trial, one at third trial, and the other one was without fulminate.

I finally tried the "Leet" cartridges in the Colt revolver to ascertain the effect of bursting through the cap, as they had done with the Smith & Wesson. The cartridges were taken from the same box, and about twenty of them from the same package as those that burst in the Smith & Wesson revolver, but out of eighty fired none burst. At the same time, of four cartridges from this package fired in the Smith & Wesson revolver two burst as before.

The Smith & Wesson revolvers have been fired respectively 989, 606 and 845 rounds; the Colt about 800 rounds. The better working of the Colt is noticeable throughout. No difficulty has been found with it, while the Smith & Wesson has several times clogged to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to cock it. This clogging is most liable to occur in cold and dry weather, when the fouling is allowed to harden on the piece. The lengthening of the "collar" was intended to overcome this liability to clog, as developed in the model now in the hands of the troops, and has, no doubt, reduced it. The cylinder stop is also an improvement, and the strengthening of parts, which is the object of most of the changes, has made a better weapon than the old one, but I still regard it as rather delicate for general service. The two parts of this revolver which broke during the trial may have contained defects, but these and other parts of it are of such a character as to develop defects in the manufacture.

A great objection to this arm is the difficulty of dismounting for cleaning and reassembling it. Though improved in this respect by the marking of the gear and frame and the change in the rack, soldiers generally would still find it complicated.

The only superiority it can claim over the Colt is the greater rapidity of ejecting the empty cases. I think that in the case of poor ammunition and the bursting of the heads of cartridges in the two arms, the Smith & Wesson could more readily be relieved from the consequent clogging than the Colt.

In the Colt the number of the parts is less, they are more simple and stronger, and are not subjected to as great strains as those in the Smith & Wesson. It can be dismounted for cleaning by drawing one screw and slipping out the base pin, and reassembled with the same ease. I have no hesitation in declaring the Colt revolver superior in most respects, and much better adapted to the wants of the Army than the Smith & Wesson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. EDIE,

Captain of Ordnance.

Major J. G. BENTON, Commanding.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, agreeably to his instructions of September 2, 1873.

J. G. BENTON,

Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Further details embracing other rejected arms omitted.]

NOTE.

As the reports on the several models of revolvers using the metallic ammunition plainly show the superiority of the Colt revolver (last model) over all others tried, the Chief of Ordnance has been authorized by the War Department to purchase 8,000 of these arms for the use of the cavalry arm of the service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 26, 1873.

The contract with this company was extended April 30, 1874, to include 2,000 additional pistols, making 10,000 in all.

The Drawing is Full Size of Pistol.

It has been adopted by the War Department for the Cavalry Service of the United States.

Colt's New Model Army Metallic Cartridge  
Revolving Pistol.



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Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*  
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Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, *Chief of Engineers.*  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*  
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Lt.-Col. T. H. Neill, *Commandant of Cadets, U. S. M. A.*  
Capt. R. H. Hall, *Adjutant, U. S. M. A.*

## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

HQRS ARMY, May 14, 1877.

"I understand that the cases in which an officer is allowed to use a public horse are exceptional, and are now, and should be kept, few. Mounted officers receive a different rate of pay from those who are not mounted, and that has always been understood as intended to aid them in bearing the expense of purchasing their horses. Therefore, nothing should be done while the law stands as now to extend beyond absolute necessity the privilege of substituting quartermaster's horses by officers for their own private horses. When this is allowed, however, the United States does not issue to the officer, as an allowance to him, forage for the public horse, but forages its own horse. If he, being allowed by Regulations two horses, keeps a second horse—his private property—forage for that horse should be issued to him, in my opinion, upon proper requisition."

I am, sir, etc., E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjt.-Gen.*  
To the Comd'g Gen., Dept. of Dakota (through Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Missouri).

CIR. 2, W. D., SURG.-GEN. OFFICE, June 23, 1877.

Official Postage Stamps will be furnished to Officers of the Medical Department for prepayment of postage on official communications on and after July 1, 1877:

Medical Directors of Divisions and Departments will procure the official postage stamps necessary for use in their offices and at the several posts in the Division or Department by making quarterly requisition (Form A, annexed) to the Surgeon-General—the requisition to reach this office not later than the 15th of the month preceding the quarter for which the stamps are required.

G. O. 14, DEPT. ARIZONA, June 11, 1877.

Announces the boundaries of the Military Reservation at Camp Thomas, A. T.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Chaplain P. Nash is relieved from duty at Camp

Lowell, A. T., and assigned to duty as post chaplain at Camp Apache, A. T. (S. O. 61, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. J. Reagles is relieved from duty at Camp Verde, A. T., and will proceed to Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T., and relieve A. A. Surg. O. J. Eddy, of his duties as post surgeon. Surg. Eddy will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. of California, for annulment of contract, to take effect June 30, 1877 (S. O. 60, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. J. M. Horton is assigned to duty at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to relieve A. A. Surg. T. B. Davis (S. O. 85, D. D.)

Surg. J. C. Bailey is assigned to duty as post surgeon at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., relieving A. A. Surg. D. Walker, who will report to the M. D. at these Hdqrs for annulment of contract; A. A. Surg. J. E. Tallon, now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to San Diego Bks, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. B. G. Semig. Surg. Semig will proceed to Camp Bidwell, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surgeon H. S. Haskin. Surg. Haskin will report to the M. D. at these Hdqrs for annulment of contract (S. O. 66, M. D. P.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Col. W. J. Sloan, Surg., M. D., will proceed to Fort Ripley, Minn., on public business (S. O. 85, D. D.)

A. Surg. C. DeWitt, M. D., will report to the C. O. Omaha Bks, Neb., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 87, D. P.)

Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., C. Q. M. D. N. M., will proceed to Trinidad, Colo., on business connected with his Dept. (S. O. 47, D. N. M.)

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., will proceed, on public business, to Forts Ripley, Pembina, Seward, Totten, Abercrombie, and Sisseton (S. O. 85, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. A. Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Rock Island, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and such other points as may be necessary to carry out the requirements of S. O. 10, c. a., from these Hdqrs; and of the letter from the Hon. Secretary of War to the Comd'g Gen. of Division, dated Aug. 4, 1876, and to comply with the verbal instructions of Lieut.-General (S. O. 51, M. D. M.)

"A Board of Engineers, to consist of—Col. J. H. Simpson, Major C. R. Suter, and Capt. W. H. H. Benyard, will assemble at Vicksburg, Miss., July 18, 1877, to examine and report upon the most advisable means of preserving the water front of Vicksburg, and of arresting the danger which appears to be apprehended from the cut-off opposite that city" (S. O., June 28, W. D.)

A. Surg. H. F. Brown, M. D., member G. C.-M. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 2 (S. O. 142, M. D. A.)

Surg. B. A. Clements, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., July 5 (S. O. 89, D. P.)

A. Surg. R. S. Vickery will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 142, M. D. A.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. Smith, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Fort Stevenson, A. Lincoln, and Rice, and at Standing Rock, D. T.; Major G. W. Candee, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Fort Randall, Lower Brulé Agency, Fort Sully, and Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; Major I. O. Dewey, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., and Forts Pembina, Totten, Seward, Abercrombie, and Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 84, D. D.)

The following assignment of Paymasters to pay the troops in this Dept. for the muster of June 30, 1877, is made, viz.: For the post of Omaha Bks, Major S. Smith, P. D.; for the posts of Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron, Hall, and Bridger, and Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Major T. H. Stanton, P. D.; for the posts of Fort Hartuiff, North Platte, Fort McPherson, and Sidney Bks, Major R. D. Clarke, P. D.; for the posts of Camp Robinson and Sheridan (including Sioux Indian Scouts), Forts Laramie and Fetterman and Cantonment Reno (including the companies 5th Cavalry, operating in that vicinity), Major T. T. Thornburgh, P. D.; for the posts of Fort D. A. Russell, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Forts Sanders and Steele, Major J. W. Wham, P. D. (S. O. 87, D. P.)

The troops in this Dept. will be paid to include the muster of June 30, as follows: At Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Major R. Smith, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, and Lowell, A. T., including the companies and detachments in the field, in southern and southeastern Arizona, by Major J. R. Roche, P. D.; At Ft. Yuma, Cal., and Camp Mojave, A. T., by Major W. M. Maynard, P. D. (S. O. 63, D. A.)

Major N. Vedder, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., Morgantown, N. C., Greenville, S. C., and Fort Barrancas, Fla., on the muster and pay-rolls of June 30, 1877; Major W. P. Gould, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Johnston, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, and Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., on the muster and pay-rolls of June 30, 1877 (S. O. 127, D. S.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Ten days, 1st Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, C. E., Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 119, D. M.)

One month—to take effect when he has completed his payments for the period ending June 30, 1877—Major C. M. Terrell, P. D., Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 142, M. D. A.)

Surg. J. Campbell, extended ten days (S. O. 144, M. D. A.)

Major W. D. Wolverton, Surg., M. D., extended twenty days (S. O. 86, D. D.)

Two months, Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 140, M. D. A.)

Fourteen days, Capt. E. D. Baker, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 118, D. T.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, Chaplain G. P. Van Wyck, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 138, D. S.)

### RELIEVED.

Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M. G., Post Quartermaster, having completed the duties prescribed in S. O. 56, c. a., from these Hdqrs, is hereby relieved from duty at this post, and will comply with requirements of par. 4, S. O. 99, Hdqrs of the Army, A.-G. O., May 8, 1877. In relieving Capt. Eckerson, the comd'g officer desires to convey to him his appreciation of the very satisfactory and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office while under his command. By order of Col. Vodge: Edw. H. Totten, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Artillery, Post Adjutant (S. O. 59, Ft. Adams, R. I., June 26.)

### ANNULLED.

The existing contracts with A. A. Surgs. I. W. Scott and Samuel G. Renshaw will be annulled, to take effect July 1, 1877 (S. O. 109, D. G.)

The contracts of the following named A. A. Surgs. serving in this Dept., are annulled, to take effect June 30, 1877: L. N. Clarke, S. A. Freeman, R. E. Lightburne, G. S. Oldmixon, and James Reagles (S. O. 60, D. A.)

### REVOKED.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 66, c. s., from these Hdqrs, as directs A. A. Surg. D. Walker, upon being relieved at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to report to the M. D. at these Hdqrs for annulment of contract, is revoked. A. A. Surg. Walker will report to Capt. E. V. Sumner, 1st Cavalry, for duty with his command (S. O. 67, M. D. P.)

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd W. P. Marshall is relieved from duty at Ft. Brooke, Tampa, Fla., and will proceed to Greenville, S. C., for duty (S. O. 129, D. S.)

## THE LINE.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 30, 1877:

Co. G, 8th Inf., from Camp Lowell, Arizona, to Camp Apache, Arizona.

Co. E, 8th Inf., from Camp Apache, Arizona, to Camp Lowell, Arizona.

Co. I, 14th Inf., from Fort Laramie, Wy., to Camp Douglas, Utah.

Cos. E and I, 20th Inf., from Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, to Fort Sully, Dakota.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.: A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwal, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Presidio San Francisco, Cal., will send to San Diego, Cal., all enlisted men at his post belonging to Co. G (S. O. 66, M. D. P.)

Capt. Sumner's Co. (D) will proceed to Redding, Cal., there to await telegraphic instructions from Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, comd'g. Dept. of Columbia. Major G. B. Sanford, with Co. I, will proceed immediately to Winnemucca, Nev. Capt. Wagner's Co. (C) Camp McDermitt, Nev., and Capt. McGregor's Co. (A) Camp Bidwell, Cal., will hold themselves in readiness for immediate field service (S. O. 67, M. D. P.)

G. C.-M.—P. W. Hillsman, A. desertion, to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case are approved. To simply dishonorably discharge a deserter from the service, with loss of all pay and allowances, is to do by the machinery of a court what the man sought to do without it. It is in no case a suitable punishment for such an offence (G. C.-M. O. 26, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I, K. Ft. Fred. Steele, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M, Camp Brown W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. M. Swigert having been relieved from duty at Fort Sanders, is assigned to duty with the Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept., in an extended reconnaissance of the routes in and leading from this Dept. (S. O. 89, D. P.)

2d Lieut. F. U. Robinson, member, G. C.-M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., par. 2, S. O. 56, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 88, D. P.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury relieved as member G. C.-M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., par. 2, S. O. 56, from these Hdqrs, and detailed as J.-A. of that Comd., in place of 1st Lieut. C. T. Hall, relieved (S. O. 88, D. P.)

Capt. T. B. Dewees, 1st Lieut. J. L. Fowler, 2d Lieut. D. C. Pearson, F. W. Sibley, H. D. Huntington, members, and 2d Lieut. C. F. Roe, Adj. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., July 5 (S. O. 89, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. H. C. La Point, extended fourteen days (S. O. 53, M. D. M.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. E. J. McClelland will join his company at Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T., or wherever else it may be (S. O. 86, D. D.)



**3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.**—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. R. E. Whitman relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Sidney Bks, by S. O. 47, from these Hdqrs, and is detailed J. A. of same Court (S. O. 87, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Major C. H. Carlton, further extended three months (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

**Relieved.**—Major J. W. Mason from duty as member G. C. M. Sidney Bks, Neb., by par. 6, S. O. 61, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 87, D. P.)

**2d Lieut. C. L. Hammond** from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. Sidney Bks, Neb., by S. O. 47, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 87, D. P.)

**4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.**—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. D. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

**Change of Station.**—2d Lieut. J. H. Dorst will proceed, via Caddo, Ind. T., to Fort Sill, Ind. T., and report for duty (S. O. 120, D. M.)

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. H. H. Bellas will proceed from Fort Wallace to Fort Dodge, Kas., for the purpose of shipping to Fort Wallace the company property, now at Fort Dodge (S. O. 122, D. M.)

**Camp McKinney.**—We publish an order recently issued from the Hdqrs Batt. 5th Cav., in the Field, Camp on Clear Fork, Wy. T., June 16, 1877. It is a deserved tribute to the memory of a brave and worthy officer, and coming as it does from another regiment it is a graceful courtesy, which, if known, cannot fail to promote between the two regiments that good feeling and kind regard so desirable in the Army:

**Orders:** The present encampment will hereafter be designated Camp McKinney, in honor of that gallant young officer, 1st Lieut. John A. McKinney, 4th Cav., who fell in action with hostile Indians, Nov. 25, 1876.

By order of Capt. J. M. Hamilton:

EBEN SWIFT, Jr., 2d Lieut. 5th Cav., Adj't.

**5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.**—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 63, from these Hdqrs, and is detailed as a member of the same Court (S. O. 86, D. P.)

**2d Lieut. C. H. Watts** is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 63, from these Hdqrs, and is detailed J. A. of the same Court (S. O. 86, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One year, with permission to go beyond sea, Major J. J. Upham, to take effect June 26, 1877 (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

**TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.**—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.  
\* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

**7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.**—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Ft. Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.  
\* In the Field.

**8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.**—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Texas; B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. scouting.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. E. G. Fechet, 1st Lieut. E. Luff, members, G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., July 9 (S. O. 117, D. T.)

**Revoked.**—Par. 1 and 2, S. O. 131, June 18, from this office, relating to 1st Lieut. E. E. Wood (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.**—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**—Headquarters and A. D. L. Fort Concho, Texas; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

**Change of Station.**—Co. F is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 118, D. T.)

**Detached Service.**—Capt. J. B. Van de Wiele and 1st Lieut. L. H. Orleman, additional members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 89, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 116, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. E. P. Turner, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 117, D. T.)

**1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.**—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.

**Revoked.**—Par. 1 and 2, S. O. 131, June 18, from this office, relating to 2d Lieut. A. Murr (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**2ND ARTILLERY.**—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. H. L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 1st Lieut. J. F. Scantling, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 140, M. D. A.)

Two months, 1st Lieut. B. Wager, Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 141, M. D. A.)

**Lieut. Borup.**—From Sing Sing, N. Y., July 2, 1877, a correspondent writes that "the ordinary social routine of this village was varied on Thursday, June 28, by a fashionable wedding in Trinity Church, the contracting parties being Lieut. Henry D. Borup, 2d Art., and Miss May Watson Brandreth, eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Brandreth of this place. The Rev. Geo. Ferguson, assisted by Dr. J. B. Gibson, officiated. The wedding was a military one, and the groom and groomsmen represented the Engineers, and the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry arms. The bridesmaids

and groomsmen were, Miss Fannie Brandreth, eldest of the bride, and Lieut. Smith S. Leach, U. S. Engineers. Miss Gertrude Brandreth and Lieut. O. J. Brown, 3d Cav., Miss Florence Brandreth, and Lieut. John J. Kane, 24th Inf. The bride, who is rather petite, looked lovely, as brides have a way of doing, only considerably more so. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of Hon. Geo. Brandreth, which was beautifully decorated with flowers within and flags without, and the grounds illuminated. After the congratulations were ended and a fine collation served, the delicious music gradually drifted Strauss-ward, and dancing began. The bride and groom left by an evening train for New York. As their carriage left the house it was assailed by a furious musketry fire of rice at close quarters, and vigorously bombarded with old shoes at long range. The bride was the recipient of a large number of very handsome presents."

**3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.**—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

**Detached Service.**—Major H. G. Gibson, Capt. A. C. Wildrick, J. R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, J. B. Eaton, 2d Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, members, and 1st Lieut. J. F. Mount, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 2 (S. O. 142, M. D. A.)

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. L. Smith relieved from special duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and will report to his battery commander for duty (S. O. 142, M. D. A.)

**4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.**—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. J. E. Bloom relieved from duty as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tenn., and will join his regiment (S. O., June 30, W. D.)

**Retired.**—Col. J. Roberts relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to his home. Col. J. Roberts having served faithfully until he is over sixty-two years of age—embracing forty-two years' continuous service—is, by direction of the President, retired from active service (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooks, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. W. B. Homer will proceed to Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 123, D. S.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Four months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski (S. O., June 30, W. D.)

**1ST INFANTRY.**—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. Ft. H. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. Ft. Standing Rock Agency.  
\* In the Field.

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. G. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; E. Ellijay, Ga.

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.**—Headquarters and A. C. E. Mobile Bks, La.; D. G. I. Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.; B. H. Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala.; F. Holly Springs, Miss.; K. Jackson, Miss.

**Leave of Absence.**—Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooke, extended three months (S. O., June 28, W. D.)

**Bread Ration.**—The ration of bread at the post of Jackson, Miss., is increased to twenty ounces from July 1, 1877 (S. O. 111, D. G.)

**4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.**—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. H. Seton is detailed on duty with the reconnaissance to be made by the Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept. this summer. Lieut. Seton will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., reporting to the Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept. Upon completion of the reconnaissance, at Medicine Bow, W. T., Lieut. Seton will return to his station at Omaha Bks (S. O. 88, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—On Surg. certificate, one month, 2d Lieut. R. H. Young (S. O. 87, D. P.)

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.**—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. F. A. Whitney, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to the Brevet Major-Gen. Comdg. the Dept., to date May 17, and is announced as Acting A. D. C. to the Brevet Major-Gen. Comdg. (S. O. 63, D. A.)

**Revoked.**—Par. 1 and 2, S. O. 131, June 18, from this office, relating to 2d Lieut. W. Mott (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**Major Ogilby.**—In the JOURNAL of June 23d, we published the order issued by Colonel A. V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, announcing the decease of Major Ogilby, and last week we published the resolutions passed at a meeting of enlisted men expressing their sense of the loss of "a tried and valued friend." To this we add the following tribute, which we have just received: Captain and Brevet Major Frederick D. Ogilby, of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, son of the Rev. Frederick Ogilby, of Trinity Church, New York, died at Camp

Apache, Arizona Ty., on May 30, from pleuro-pneumonia. Major Ogilby entered the United States Service as First Lieutenant of the 15th Infantry on May 14, 1861, was brevetted Captain and Major Dec. 31, 1862. He was promoted to a Captaincy June 27, 1864, and was transferred to the 33d Infantry Sept. 21, 1866. Upon the reduction of the Army he was again transferred to the 8th Infantry on May 3, 1869. When this regiment was stationed in Arizona, Major Ogilby was assigned to the command of Camp Apache, which duty he was performing at the time of his death. The high terms in which the order of General Kautz announces the death of Major Ogilby are no empty words: Distinguished for his bravery, his kindness of heart and his perfect integrity, always willing to sacrifice his own comfort to the care of his men, just in the exercise of his prerogative as commanding officer, and considerate in his treatment of all, Major Ogilby was equally loved and respected by the officers and men of his regiment. The loss to the Army of such an officer cannot be estimated. His memory will long remain with his friends and comrades as that of one who was the type of officer and gentleman.

**9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.**—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

**Detached Service.**—The following named officers are members, G. C. M. Sidney Bks, Neb., by S. O. 47, from these Hdqrs, viz.: Capt. M. J. Fitz Gerald, 1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman (S. O. 87, D. P.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. and A. A. Insp. Gen. of Dept., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., to make required inspection of accounts of disbursing officers at that place (S. O. 112, D. G.)

**Revoked.**—Par. 1 and 2, S. O. 131, June 18, from this office, relating to 2d Lieut. E. B. Robertson (S. O., June 22, W. D.)

**Resigned.**—The resignation of 1st Lieut. G. R. Griffith has been accepted by the President to take effect July 1, 1877 (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and D. E. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; G. H. Tongue River Cant., M. T.; A. K. C. Ft. Post No. 2, M. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. G. L. Choisy, on detached service from Standing Rock Agency with Col. Miles' column in the field (S. O. 85, D. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and B. Angel Island, Cal.; A. E. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**Change of Station.**—Capt. Thompson's Co. (I) Angel Island, Cal., will proceed to Camp McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 67, M. D. P.)

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. H. L. Haskell, member, Board of Officers ordered to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., by S. O. 64, from these Hdqrs, and will relieve 1st Lieut. E. Hunter, 1st Cav. Lieut. Haskell will proceed to Los Angeles without delay, and report to Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., as Recorder and A. A. Q. M. of the Board (S. O. 67, M. D. P.)

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.**—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. E. Little Rock, Ark.; B. F. G. K. Baton Rouge, La.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. G. R. Cecil, Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 110, D. G.)

**Bread Ration.**—The ration of bread for the enlisted men on extra and daily duty in New Orleans is increased to twenty-two ounces from this date, until further orders (S. O. 110, D. G.)

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsell.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. J. H. Gustin, member, G. C. M. Sidney Bks, Neb., by S. O. 47, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 87, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—1st Lieut. J. E. Quentin, extended seven days (S. O., June 29, W. D.)

**15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.**—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

**Change of Station.**—1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O. 121, D. M.)

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. L. H. Sanger, member, G. C. M. par. 2, S. O. 78, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. Pearson, relieved (S. O. 85, D. D.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Morganton, N. C.; A. K. Greenville, S. C.

**Change of Station.**—2d Lieut. F. H. Barnhart will leave a sergeant and three privates in charge of public property at Raleigh, N. C., and will return with the remainder of his detachment to Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 126, D. S.)

**Leave of Absence.**—1st Lieut. M. Leahy, extended two months (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

**Capt. Ogden.**—Before a G. C. M. at Columbia, S. C. June 11, of which Col. F. Wheaton, 2d Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. M. L. Ogden. Charge I.—"Violation of the 61st Article of War." Charge II.—"Violation of the 65th Article of War." Finding, Guilty. Sentence, "To be dismissed from



the service." The sentence of Capt. Ogden will take effect June 30, 1877 (G. C. M. O. 55, H. Q. A., A. G. O., June 22.)

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

*Leave of Absence*.—Major H. A. Hambright, extended two months (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

**20TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Fort Sully, D. T.

*Change of Station*.—Cos. E and I are relieved from duty at Cheyenne Agency, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Sully and take post (S. O. 84, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence*.—One month, to take effect July 25, 1st Lieut. H. Cushman, Fort Seward, D. T., to apply for extension of ten days (S. O. 86, D. D.)

*Transferred*.—On his own application, 1st Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., from Co. E to Co. K, vice 1st Lieut. H. W. Howgate, transferred from Co. K to Co. E (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

**21ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. D. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; H. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

*Leave of Absence*.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 86, D. D.)

**Fort Mackinac, Mich.**—This post is situated on a beautiful, romantic island in the straits of Mackinac, and is garrisoned by Co. C, commanded by Capt. J. Bush and 1st Lieut. T. H. Fisher and 2d Lieut. T. Mosher, Jr. The members of this company are a very active lot of men, and contrive to make good use of their leisure time. During the past winter they organized a minstrel troupe, "and a better one, I think," writes a correspondent, "could not be found in the circuit of many miles." They also gave three grand military balls, to which the *bon ton* of the community around the post were invited. Nearly all the members of the company belong to the Good Templars' Society, and a better organized company and post cannot be found in the Army. The following, published at a dress parade, June 23, will explain itself:

From an Inspection Report from Fort Mackinac, Mich., made by Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., May 29, 1877. Official extract respectfully furnished the Commanding Officer, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

By command of Major-General Hancock:  
W. G. MITCHELL, Capt. 5th Inf., A. A. A. Gen.  
M. D. A., June 10, 1877.

In conclusion it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the zealous and efficient manner in which Capt. Bush administers the affairs of this post, as also to his most exemplary habits. I think I can safely assert, that there is no station in the Division where so much valuable work has been performed by the men, outside of military duty, as at this post. The most agreeable relation exist with the community around the post, and the uniform good conduct of the men is the subject of general commendation.

RICHARD ARNOLD, Major 5th Art., A. A. I. G.

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. Ft. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

*Change of Station*.—1st Lieut. W. C. Manning will proceed to Fort Leavenworth to await the arrival of his company. Lieut. Manning will report to the post commander for duty. 1st Lieut. O. L. Wieting will proceed to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., for duty (S. O. 121, D. M.)

*Detached Service*.—The U. C. Fort Riley, Kas., will send 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer to the station of his company, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O. 122, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence*.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 123, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; R. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

*Change of Station*.—2d Lieut. J. R. Pierce is relieved from temporary duty at Fort McIntosh, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 118, D. T.)

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. E. Donovan, member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., per par. 7, S. O. 93, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 115, D. T.)

Capt. L. Johnson, J. N. Morgan, 1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson, members, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Markley, J. A. of G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., July 9 (S. O. 117, D. T.)

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., per par. 7, S. O. 93, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 115, D. T.)

*Leave of Absence*.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. C. L. Hodges, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 114, D. T.)

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 30, 1877.*

Major D. Chase (retired)—Died June 24, 1877, at Toledo, Ohio.

Capt. M. L. Ogden, 18th Infantry—Dismissed June 30, 1877.

1st Lieut. W. W. Fleming, 12th Inf.—Dismissed June 30, 1877.

1st Lieut. E. R. Theller, 21st Inf.—Killed June 17, 1877, in action with Indians.

*Officers Registered*.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, July 3: Capt. C. D. Viele, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. M. P. Thorington, Unassigned; 1st Lieut. F. V. Greene, Engr. Corps; Major H. A. Allen, 3d Art.; Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Major-Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. A.; Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Honeycutt, 1st Art.

*Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement—when not otherwise specified, at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.*

H. Grady, H. 3d Cav., desertion, 2 years.  
O. Mentz, D. 4th Cav., theft, 1 year.  
E. Wagner, E. 2d Cav., desertion, 1 year.  
E. A. Huber, A. 14th Inf., des'n and theft, 4 years.  
P. McCreary, Ord. Dept., desertion, 2 years.  
H. Brink, K. 18th Inf., desertion, 2 years.  
C. Lee, I. 3d Cav., desertion, 5 years.  
J. Devlin, A. 5th Art., desertion, 5 years.  
J. Donoho, H. 16th Inf., desertion, 5 years.  
R. Sampson, K. 8th Inf., desertion, 5 years.  
T. Gaffney, I. 4th Art., desertion, 5 years.  
J. Kennedy, E. 24th Inf., theft, 3 years.  
J. Hanley, F. 10th Inf., desertion, 2 years.  
J. Long, I. 10th Inf., desertion, 2 years.  
S. McReary, E. 24th Inf., theft and ab. w. l., 1 year.  
K. Adwood, I. 10th Cav., striking his superior officer and mutiny, 5 years.

C. Reiser, I. 8th Inf., des'n, 3 yrs., Alcatraz Island.  
F. Luty, K. 21st Inf., des'n, 4 yrs., Ft. Canby, W. T.  
J. McNamara, M. 1st Cav., des'n, 3 yrs., Ft. Canby.  
R. Dawson, M. 1st Cav., des'n, 3 years, Ft. Canby.  
W. Woods, M. 1st Cav., des'n, 3 years, Ft. Canby.  
R. E. Herring, M. 1st Cav., des'n, 3 yrs., Ft. Canby.  
M. Kearney, A. 14th Inf., theft, 3 years.\*  
J. J. Hays, M. 1st Cav., des'n, 1 yr., Post Gd-house.  
R. Lecour, H. 3d Art., desertion, 1 year and lose \$10 of monthly pay for same period.

Sergt. E. Wade, C. 4th Cav., desertion, 2 years.  
J. Ernst, G. 22d Inf., desertion, 2 years.  
A. Zummerman, C. 9th Inf., mut. conduct, 3 years.  
A. H. May, F. 3d Cav., mutinous conduct, 3 years.  
G. W. Vincent, M. 3d Cav., fraudulent enlistment, 3 years at Post Gd-house.

W. F. Wallace, L. 5th Cav., desertion, 2 years.  
C. Royston, unassigned, 7th Inf., desertion, 1 year, Fort Yuma, A. T.

J. Boylan, G. 3d Art., theft, 2 m'ths, Post Gd-house.  
T. A. Scott, 4th Cav., desertion and theft, 1 year.  
J. E. McIlroy, E. 18th Inf., desertion, 18 months.  
N. Brown, K. 18th Inf., sleeping on post, 4 months, Post Gd-house.

W. M. Connolly, M. 5th Cav., drunk and mutinous conduct, 6 months, Post Gd-house.  
J. H. Martin, G. 3d Cav., des'n and theft, 3 years, Omaha Bks, Neb.

D. McSweeney, M. 5th Cav., sleeping on post, 6 months, Post Gd-house.  
J. Stewart, 5th Cav., mutinous conduct, 1 year.

W. Brockway, 5th Cav., desertion, 4 years.  
L. A. Rosenberg, G. 14th Inf., neglect of duty, 2 months, Post Gd-house.

J. Chapman, G. 14th Inf., absent without leave and mutinous conduct, 4 months, Post Gd-house.  
P. Smith, C. 16th Inf., desertion and theft, 2 years.

J. Pearson, F. 15th Inf., desertion, 3 years.  
J. O'Neil, C. 5th Cav., desertion, 3 years.  
P. Boyle, E. general service recruit, des'n, 3 years.

R. Bailey, A. 10th Inf., desertion, 3 years.  
W. Jackson, F. 3d Inf., desertion, 3 years.  
W. Ridings, F. 9th Inf., desertion, 3 years.

R. Sampson, K. 8th Inf., des'n and assault, 20 years.  
J. Shay, E. G. R. S., neg. of duty, 1 y'r, Post Gd-house.  
J. W. Kenney, H. 8th Inf., assault, 5 y'rs, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

\* Place of confinement not specified.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A PORTLAND press despatch says Col. Wood has received the following despatch from Gen. Howard, dated at the front, June 27, 8.45 A. M.: "We have overtaken Chief Joseph, who is well posted at the mouth of White Bird Creek. The Indians are bold and waiting for us to engage them. Lieut. Trimble and the volunteers are at State Creek. Our headquarters to-night will be at the mouth of White Bird Creek. Most of our dead have been found. Twenty-seven corpses have been buried. We rescued a citizen, maimed, wounded and starving. The rains are very troublesome, making roads and trails bad. The troops are in the best of spirits and ready for decisive work."

A special correspondent of the California Associated Press sends the following despatch, dated Camp at Camas Prairie, June 27, 6.30 A. M.: "We marched from Mount Idaho to this place on Monday afternoon, a distance of 10 miles. Yesterday Gen. Howard made a reconnaissance in force, leaving a strong guard in camp. We proceeded to the scene of Col. Perry's late battle with the Indians, and found and buried 27 of the dead soldiers, which leaves 6 bodies to be found. Lieut. Theller's body has not yet been discovered. The majority of the bodies were scalped. The number of murders thus far ascertained is one woman, two children and 15 men, in addition to 33 soldiers of Col. Perry's command killed and missing in the late fight. The details of the murders are horrible in the extreme. There are several women at Mount Idaho, the wives of settlers, who narrowly escaped or were rescued after suffering most horrible outrages. The result of the reconnaissance was that the Indians were discovered encamped across the Salmon River, about 12 miles from this camp. As nearly as could be ascertained, they have about 200 warriors. They have no lodges

with them, but a large amount of stock is visible along the river bank. The country is of a most wild and rugged character, precipitous mountains and canyons rendering it extremely difficult for troops to travel. Added to the natural obstacles, heavy and continuous rains have made the mountain trails almost impassable."

A despatch has been received from General Howard, dated Camp on the Salmon River, June 30, via Lewiston. The despatch stated that Colonels Weeks and Mason had just arrived there. General Howard had sent a cavalry officer with a small detachment to make a reconnaissance to ascertain if any Indians' families with stock and plunder had crossed, or were crossing, Snake River into the Wallowa Valley, or that region. His command was crossing Salmon River, which was swift, deep and difficult. The Indians had gone from his front, having quietly drawn away, and are apparently encamped near the junction of Snake and the Little Salmon trails. General Howard had also sent a small detachment of cavalry to pick up about twenty renegades near the forks of the Clearwater. Fifty-five troops of Company E, 1st Cavalry, under command of Captain Jas. Jackson and Lieutenants J. Q. Adams and Hein, will arrive here by rail from Fort Klamath. They are to be transferred immediately to a steamer and sent to Fort Vancouver, and Thursday morning will be forwarded by a special boat to Lewiston, and thence to the front.

A press despatch from Boise City says: "The position of the hostiles on Salmon River is one of great natural strength, in which they will be able to occupy the attention of all the troops that may be sent against them. It will be impossible to prevent them from receiving reinforcements from Indians disposed to join them who can reach them in small detachments through a country so perfectly known to them."

The *Alta California* says: "At the commencement of the recent outbreak, the many beautiful and fertile valleys of Idaho were being rapidly settled and cultivated, and everything seemed to promise permanent prosperity and a rich field to which the immigrant might be invited to come and settle. Now all this is changed, and whether there is another murder committed or not, the tide of settlement and progress has been set back indefinitely. A state of alarm and uneasiness will continue for a long time. The settlers will abandon their homes; much property will be destroyed and lost, and people at a distance will fear to come here long after all danger is past. This is the result of failure of the Government to keep the military posts garrisoned, and to keep the Indians upon the reservations."

As to the advent of the Sioux in Canada the *Montreal Herald* says: "We find from Fort Walsh advices that early in March Major Walsh came across a camp of the Yankton Indians about 120 miles west of the fort. He found the head chief of the Tetons and fifty-seven lodges crossing the line and making a camp three-quarters of a mile north of the line and close to the Yankton camp. He at once put himself in communication with the Teton and Yankton chiefs, and a council was held, at which he was informed that the Indians had been told by their fathers they would find peace in the land of the British. They had not slept sound for years, and were anxious to find a place where they could lie down and feel safe. They were tired of living in such a disturbed state. Being asked as to their ultimate intentions, they affirmed that they had no idea of recrossing the lines to make war, and said they would obey the law in this regard. This particularly refers to the Tetons. As to the Yanktons, the whole of these bands not having arrived, they could not answer until after a council had been held, but it is believed they would return to their agency on the other side of Fort Peck. The Tetons claim that the Sioux are British Indians; that sixty-five years ago was the first they ever knew of being under the Americans. They had in their camps medals given their fathers by the British for fighting the Americans, with whom they had never made peace. The presence of so considerable a body of 'hostiles' among us, is certainly calculated to inspire uneasiness, but Major Walsh believes that the chiefs and old men will do their best to keep in their places those who may be of a restless temperament, and it is more than possible that, like the Minnesota Sioux, who took up their abode with us, they may become as quiet as any of the rest of our wards. Although we may not desire their advent, it is likely we shall have to make the best we can out of it."

DEMORALIZED INDIANS.—A correspondent tells us of a very laughable incident, which occurred during the recent attempt to raise the U. S. steambot *J. Donald Cameron*, which some time since ran on a snag in the Missouri River, about forty miles below Sioux City, and sunk near the shore, in about fourteen feet of water. Divers had been brought from Chicago, and were engaged in an examination of the wreck, encased in the well known grotesquely hideous suits and armor used by modern submarine professionals. They had, during the morning, descended to the wreck, and while down, quite a large party of neighboring, friendly Indians, composed of men, women and children, of all sizes, complexions and costumes, collected on the bank, watching the workmen on the boats employed at the wreck. Suddenly one of the divers came to the surface between the boats and the shore. The Indians being wholly unacquainted with the costume, with its puffed-out proportions, huge glass eyes, uncouth features, and tall-like tubular appendages, supposing it the veritable spirit of darkness,



were seized with dire and uncontrollable fear, and took wildly to flight, since when not one of them has returned near the scene of the wreck. The consternation is represented as having been something wonderful and exceedingly funny—the stampede having been instantaneous and general, as if all were actuated by a common impulse of fear at the sight of what they supposed the devil himself, not one lingering to ascertain the real nature of the monster, or, even like Lot's wife, looking behind. It is mildly suggested in behalf of the narrow-minded politicians who are willing to sacrifice our remnant of an Army to an over-strained and short-sighted view of public economy, that this costume be extensively introduced among the Western hostiles, with a view to doing away entirely with the small force now found such a burden to the nation claiming a foremost place among the powers of the world.

**THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.**—Capt. Jas. B. Eads reports to the South Pass Jetty Co. of St. Louis that the theories upon which his works were based, have been fully vindicated by the results produced, and it is now manifest that entire and complete success will reward his labors. A channel 200 feet wide and no where less than 20 feet deep has been created at the mouth of the pass, where there was before only about 8 feet, and a channel of over 400 feet wide and no where less than 20 feet deep at the head of the pass, where there was before but 14 or 15 feet. The Gulf current athwart the jetties at the mouth of the pass effectually prevents the re-formation of the bar in advance of the jetties by deepening the outer slope of the bar, and sweeps away any such portion of the discharged sediment as the river current fails to carry to unknown distances seaward. During a temporary interruption of the flow into the pass, a deposit took place between the jetties, but "the gradual restoration of the nominal flow into the pass through the new channel at its head has already begun to enlarge the pass again, and has, since this restored flow commenced, removed from between the jetties, within the past three months, over half a million cubic yards of deposit and had given through more than half the length of the jetties a much larger and deeper channel than ever previously existed, the size of which is already throughout more than 2,000 feet, 28 feet by 300 feet, or that required to entitle us to the fifth payment from the United States, while many hundred feet of it exceeds 30 feet by 350 feet."

**COLONEL DANIEL CHASE,** a retired officer of the Army, died on the 24th of June, at the residence of his brother, Dr. T. L. Chase, in Toledo, O., aged 76 years. The *Commercial* of that city says of him: He came on to the Maumee River in 1834, when this region was almost a wilderness, and purchased more than twelve thousand acres of land, a considerable portion of which is now within our city limits. His education at a military school in New England led him to take an interest in the organization of the Ohio militia, and in early days he was commissioned a major-general of militia. During the Mexican war he served as captain in one of the regiments recruited in Ohio, and was wounded at the storming of Chapultepec. After peace had been declared, he was, upon the recommendation of General Winfield Scott, made an officer of the Regular Army, and when the rebellion broke out was serving under General Twiggs in Texas. He found his way North just in time to fight with the lamented Lyon at Wilson's Creek, and stood near that general when he fell. Soon after he was made major of the 13th U. S. Infantry, of which General Sherman was then the colonel. During the siege of Vicksburg Major Chase served for a time on the staff of General McPherson, but when the effort was made to storm that stronghold he took command of his regiment, and was severely wounded in the assault. After the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and placed on the retired list of the Army. Col. Chase was born in 1801, so had reached the age of 76. He was never married. His comrades remember him as an excellent disciplinarian and a brave and true man.

**PAYING ARMY OFFICERS.**—Although our Government has a little Army and a large income it is unable to pay its military officers. These citizens, who devote their lives to the public service, who are depended upon in war for its defence, are, in time of peace, almost forgotten. Either because of the ignorance or the folly of Congress last winter an insufficient appropriation for the payment of the salaries of Army officers was made, and now there is no money in the National Treasury to meet their legal claims. This is discreditable to the Government, but the mistake has been honorably redeemed. The action of the leading bankers of New York and Philadelphia in offering to pay the salaries of officers for the months of July, August and September deserves to be highly commended. They make this proposition upon business principles, charging a fair percentage and requiring certain securities, but this makes it all the more worthy. The object of these gentlemen is not to profit by the necessities of the Army officers, but, on the contrary, to protect them from the plundering of speculators. It is an act of thoughtfulness and patriotism, and the only regret is that it should have been compelled by the neglect of the Government.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**—Major J. W. Powell, U.S.A., in charge of the second division of the geological and geographical survey of the territories, has already sent out five parties, all of which are at work in Utah territory. Major Powell himself will leave about the 1st of July for the field, and in the meantime two other parties will be fitted out for work this season, one of which will make a specialty of the subject of irrigation in Utah.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

**BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—F. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

**FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.**  
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.  
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. E. B. Caldwell.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

**FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.**  
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mulany.  
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

**COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.**  
Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibler, Washington, D. C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.  
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, New London.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

**THE Constellation** arrived in Buzzards' Bay, Mass., July 2.

Two men have been arrested for stealing from the Norfolk Navy-yard.

**THE Huron** arrived at Key West, Fla., July 2, en route to Mobile.

**THE Monongahela** sailed from New London June 30 for Halifax.

**THE Powhatan** sailed from Annapolis, July 2, for Hampton Roads.

**THE Pensacola** arrived at San Francisco July 1. All well on board.

**THE Suetara**, conveying the *Catskill*, left Port Royal, June 30, for Norfolk.

**THE Despatch** arrived at Smyrna June 7 from the United States. All in good health on board. About the 11th June she expected to proceed to Constantinople.

We learn that Capt. Wm. W. Low, U. S. N., had a policy for \$5,000 in the New England Life Insurance Company, one of the safest and most conservatively managed companies in the country.

A BOARD consisting of Pay Director J. C. Eldredge, Captain H. A. Adams, and Captain H. B. Lowry, U. S. M., met at Philadelphia July 5, to examine into and report on the comparative cost of outfits of the Marine Corps and seamen in the Navy.

**THE Supply**, training ship, left New Bedford June 27 for Boston. She has cruised in Long Island Sound, Fisher's Island Sound, Black Island Sound, and Buzzard's Bay—touched at Bridgeport, Connecticut; Hempstead and Huntington Bays, New London, and expected to visit Holmes' Hole or Edgartown.

It is understood that Rear-Admiral Worden has asked to be relieved of the command of the European Station about the 1st of October next. This will open three stations for commands within a few months: Asiatic, European, and South Atlantic. The coming winter will bring a vacancy on the South Pacific.

**THE appropriations** for the new fiscal year now being available work is being resumed in the Navy-yards. Orders have been given to prepare for sea the *Alaska* and *Guard*, at New York; *Wachusett*, at Boston; *Canandaigua* and *Galena*, at Norfolk; *Nipsic*, at Washington; *Quinnebaug*, at Philadelphia; *Benicia* and *Iroquois*, at Mare Island, Cal.

**THE Hartford Courant** states that the Pratt and Whitney Company has just finished two of the Lay torpedoes for the inventor, who is to send them to China to be tested before commissioners of the Chinese government at Shanghai. The boats are now in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Lay's place of residence, and are to be tried, as to speed, on Lake Erie before they are sent to China. Mr. G. F. Haight, who has been employed by the Pratt and Whitney Company in the building of the torpedoes, will go to China with them, starting by the overland route July 15.

**THE Supt. of the Coast Survey**, Commander J. B. Walker, and Secretary L. H. Board, accompanied Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, on the revenue cutter *Grant*, on a tour of inspection of the Life Saving Stations and Light Houses from Virginia to Maine. At Fort Monroe they breakfasted with Gen. Getty, and a reception was given them. On the flagship *Hartford* they were received by Admiral Trenchard with the usual courtesies, and a collation was served them. At the Norfolk Navy-yard they were also received and entertained.

**UPON inquiry** at the Navy Department we learned that the statement telegraphed from Annapolis, that the Cadet Midshipmen who procured examination papers from the quarters of a Professor entered the house by false keys, or drank wine, or took from the quarters anything but the examination papers is

without foundation. The Navy Department is considering the case of the three cadet midshipmen under arrest for the offence really committed. The propriety of resorting to the unusual course of a Court-martial is being considered, for the reason that summary dismissal upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and Academic board, without a trial, gives the accused no opportunity of defence.

**THE Richmond** left Montevideo May 1, and after a rough and boisterous passage arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 16. The *Frolic* arrived from Montevideo on May 17. On May 24 the squadron dressed ship, and at noon the *Richmond* fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria. The health of Rio during the past summer has been good—the little yellow fever existing being confined to the merchant vessels. The health of all on board the *Richmond* is excellent. The *Frolic* would leave early in June for Santos, and after a short stay there return to Rio.

Of Chief Engineer King's report on European ships of war and their armament, *Engineering* says: "It may appear somewhat curious to have to refer to a foreign government to obtain information respecting our own naval force, but it is nevertheless a fact that no book published in this country contains so full an account of the vessels of our navy and their armament, etc., as is contained in Mr. King's report. We ourselves have from time to time published accounts of all new vessels added to our navy, and Mr. King has, as he acknowledges, availed himself of our pages, while he has also drawn information from other current publications and government blue-books, but apart from the facts thus gleaned, he has collected a vast number of other particulars which have not, so far as we are aware, been published at all, while he has supplemented his descriptions by numerous sketches illustrating special points of arrangement and detail." The *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers* translates from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL an extract reprinted from this work.

**THE Plymouth** arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 2, from Pensacola, and at once instituted a rigid quarantine. None of the crew was allowed ashore, and only such of the officers as had duties to attend to. Communication between the city and the ship at Isla Verde anchorage (four and a half miles distant) was had by means of a Mexican boat hired by the day. On the 8th she went to sea on an excursion, and was caught very unexpectedly in a "Norther," which came along the next evening. The gale lasted several days, damaged "the head" and cradle of steam launch, wore out the crew, and occasioned the consumption of a great deal of coal to get through it and back to the anchorage, which was accomplished in time to meet the mail steamer from New York, June 14, bringing orders for her to proceed to Port Royal, S. C., via Key West. Sailed on 16th, and reached Key West on 24th. Found the *Suetara* there from Aspinwall. Both vessels coaled, and the *Suetara* sailed on the 26th, and *Plymouth* on 28th, for Port Royal, to tow monitors north. No sickness reported at Aspinwall, Vera Cruz, or Key West. The *Plymouth* reached Port Royal July 1.

The reporter of the Boston *Herald* has been interviewing Lieut.-Commander Robt. D. Evans, U.S.N., in command of the Training ship *Saratoga*: The *Saratoga* has been in commission only a month, and the following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander Robley D. Evans, commanding; Lieut. Sumner D. Paine, executive officer; Lieut. Elliot J. Arthur, navigating officer; Masters, Wm. M. Wood, Henry L. Green, Charles W. Bartlett, Perrin Busbee, William H. Slack; Passed Asst. Surg., A. F. Magruder; Passed Asst. Paymaster, Joseph T. Adicks; Warrant Officers—Boatswain Joseph McDonald; Gunner, John G. Foster; Carpenter, Edw. S. Hay; Sailmaker, John S. Franklin; Captain's Clerk, Till; Paymaster's Clerk, Salter. The *Herald* says, the seamen as well as officers seem to have been selected with special reference to their work. They appeared to be intelligent, patient and painstaking, as became instructors of youth. The *Saratoga* sailed from Washington. Before leaving that city some 25 boys were enlisted, and Commander Evans determined to come to Boston, where he believed he could get a superior class of boys. He was told before coming that he would meet with but little success; but he had faith that he should fill his quota of 150 here. And, judging from the numerous crowd of young applicants at the gates of the Navy-yard on Friday, he will not be disappointed. "The requirements of the examining board, however," said Commander Evans, "are so stringent, that though there are from 200 to 250 applicants a day, we do not get many from them. Only about one in 25 is found to answer all the requirements. In the first place the boy must be between 16 and 17 years of age. Then he must be at least five feet and one inch in height. Then he must measure 30 inches around the chest—a very large expansion for boys of that age. He must be physically sound, have no ingrowing nails and be every way a perfect specimen of humanity. There is another thing which operates against the boys of this vicinity being accepted. Very many of them are troubled with a disease or enlargement of the tonsils. It appears to be a climatic affection, and, so far as I know, peculiar to this climate. I like the class of boys we are getting, however, and hope we shall get our complement,



We shall remain in Boston till about the middle of August. The ship is to be taken into dry dock to have her bottom newly coppered. Then we shall cruise in Buzzard's Bay and along that coast until after the equinoctial gales, when we shall go South for the winter, making Port Royal our stopping place. There—if our complement is not obtained before—or, rather, in Charleston, we will receive some boys to fill our quota. You may say that the experiment is succeeding admirably, and bids fair to fully vindicate the wisdom of its projectors. It is, I feel, destined to regenerate our Navy and make it what it always should have been—an American Navy, manned by American seamen."

### NAVY GAZETTE. REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

#### ORDERED.

JUNE 29.—Master Carlos G. Calkins, to the Essex at Norfolk, Va.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Ezra Z. Derr, to the training ship Constitution at Philadelphia.  
Assistant Surgeon John M. Steele, to the Pensacola at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Boatswain James C. Walton, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.  
JUNE 30.—Commander F. M. Bunce, to Newport, R. I., for attendance in the course of torpedo instruction.  
Paymaster A. J. Clark, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 6th of July.  
Pay Director James D. Murray, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 6th of July.  
JULY 2.—Passed Assistant Surgeon P. Bradley, to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va., on the 12th of July.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaines, to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D. C.  
Medical Inspector John Y. Taylor, to the Hartford, and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Station on the 12th of July.  
Carpenter John J. Thomas, to the Ossipee at Norfolk, Va.  
JULY 3.—Master Martin E. Hall, to the Essex at Norfolk, Va.  
Paymaster A. W. Bacon, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 11th of July, in addition to his present duties.  
Chief Engineer John S. Albert, to the Lackawanna at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 30th of July.  
Ensign Winslow Alderdice, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 28.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the Powhatan at Annapolis, Md.  
Lieutenant John C. Sole, from the Trenton, European Station, on the 30th August, and ordered to return and report for duty at Naval Academy on the 15th September.  
Master William F. Bulkeley, from the Powhatan on the 30th of June, and placed on waiting orders.  
Carpenter J. L. Thatcher, from special duty at Wilmington, Delaware, and placed on waiting orders.  
JUNE 29.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from special duty, and ordered to command the Speedwell, to be employed under the U. S. Commission of Fisheries.  
Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennett, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache, and allowed thirty days for settling accounts and on its expiration to wait orders.  
Lieutenant R. G. Davenport, from the Essex, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon Lucien G. Heneberger, from the Pensacola, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.  
Assistant Surgeon T. H. Terrill, from the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache, and ordered to return home and wait orders.  
JUNE 30.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets, from special duty at the Smithsonian Institute, and ordered to the Speedwell at Portsmouth, N. H.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, from the nautical school ship Jamestown at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon Frank C. Dale, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the nautical school ship Jamestown at San Francisco.  
Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 6th of July, and ordered to the Powhatan, and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, on the 26th of July.  
Pay Inspector George L. Davis, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 6th of July, and ordered to the Hartford, and as fleet paymaster of the South Atlantic Station, on the 26th of July.  
JULY 2.—Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales, from special duty at Washington, D. C., on the 10th of July, and ordered to the Powhatan, and as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station, on the 26th of July.  
Medical Inspector Richard C. Dean, from the Hartford on the 6th of July, and ordered to special duty in attending officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at Washington on the 10th of July.  
Medical Inspector Thomas J. Turner has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, on the 5th of June, in consequence of condemnation by Medical Survey, and has been placed on sick leave.  
Surgeon C. H. Burbank, from the Powhatan on the 20th of July, and placed on waiting orders.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dixon, from the Bureau of Medicine, etc., and ordered to the Powhatan on the 10th of July.  
Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon, from the Hartford on the 13th of July, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon E. Norfleet, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Powhatan.  
Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the receiving ship Colorado at New York, and ordered to the Hartford on the 13th of July.  
Pay Inspector Edward May, from the Hartford, and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, on the 26th of July, and ordered to settle accounts.  
Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, from the Powhatan on the 26th of July, and ordered to settle accounts.  
JULY 3.—Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg, from the Essex, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to Swatara.  
Pay Inspector F. C. Cosby, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 11th of July, and ordered to report to the Department for special duty.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Rear-Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy for three months from July 1.  
To Lieutenant George E. Ide until the 1st of October next.  
To Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle for one month from July 29, and on its expiration will regard himself detached from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and waiting orders.  
To Mate Henry Tew for one month from July 11.

#### EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The Midshipmen attached to the Asiatic Station, who graduated June 21, 1875, will return to the United States, either in the Tennessee or Kearsarge, for examination for promotion.

#### PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

JULY 2.—Paymaster Charles P. Thompson has reported his return home from Nagasaki, Japan, and has been placed on waiting orders.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Chief Engineer John H. Long, to the Lackawanna, and placed on waiting orders.

#### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, from June 29, 1877.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 3, 1877:  
Thomas Tracy, a distressed citizen, passenger on board the U. S. S. Huron, died June 2, and buried at Santa Martha, U. S. O.

### OUR NEW NAVAL ORDNANCE.

WHEN the construction of iron-clad ships and the introduction of rifled ordnance on ship board took place, our Service found itself deprived of a gun in which it had long taken a just pride, and with which it could not part without regret. The Bureau of Ordnance thus found itself in possession of a large number of smooth bore guns, which were practically obsolete, and the conversion of which into rifled ordnance called for its serious consideration. As the battle between guns and armor was still raging in Europe, and the science of gun construction changed from point to point in different countries with great rapidity, it was thought better to await the results of foreign experiments before attempting any change in our own ordnance; the more so, as the limited means at the disposal of the Bureau prevented the entertainment of any designs except those of conversion. Now that the contest is nearly finished, and the victory promises to remain as always with the heaviest guns, a review of the different methods of construction and conversion advanced within the last twenty years can be made, and those most adapted to our own wants selected and tried.

The system selected as most applicable for the conversion of the smooth bore guns of our Service is what is known as the Palliser system, and consists of the insertion of a coiled wrought iron tube or lining in the bore of the gun. This tube is fitted into the bore with just enough play for its insertion without pressure, and is secured in its place by a screw collar at the muzzle and a steady pin on the side just forward of the trunnions. Twenty-one 11-inch guns have been converted into 8-inch M. L. rifles on this plan, having a coiled wrought iron core 3.75 in thickness, and being mounded on hydraulic buffer carriages designed at the Washington Navy-yard, and the first armament of this kind sent aloft is now on board the U. S. S. Trenton in the Mediterranean.

Besides the smooth bore guns the Navy Department had also in store a number of Parrott rifles of different sizes, which had been ordered and used extensively during the late rebellion. The length of the 100-pounders, and the disposition of constructors to compounders, and the disposition of their use as muzzle-loaders exceedingly inconvenient, if not impossible, except as pivot guns. In order to utilize these guns for broadside armaments it was decided if possible to convert them into breech-loaders, and thus avoid the necessity of reaching the muzzle to clean and load.

Two plans of conversion were selected for trial, one consisting of a wrought iron lining extending the whole length of the bore and secured with screw collars at the breech and muzzle, and one with a steel lining extending from the breech to a point twelve inches forward of the axis of the trunnions. Both inches forward of the axis of the trunnions. Both guns (100 pounders), were fitted with the French screw breech plug as a furniture, and the Broadwell ring as a gas check. In the wrought iron conversion, which was first tried, the tube was forced into its casing cold by hydraulic pressure, making a close contact throughout its whole length. In the proof trial it gave satisfactory results up to 200 rounds with charges of from 10 to 12 pounds of rifle powder, and a shot weighing 80 pounds. At the 201st round, however, with an increased charge of 15 pounds, it gave way at the breech, the tube tearing apart just in rear of the Broadwell ring, and the cast iron giving way from the bottom of the screw collar. This result showed not only the weakness of the system longitudinally, but also the weakness of the tube in that direction, and the necessity of a stronger support than it is thought possible to give it in a gun of this construction. No doubt more support could be obtained by cutting a thread around the rear end of the tube and screwing it into the casing, but the inherent tendency of a coiled tube to extend itself longitudinally, thereby bringing an undue strain on the casing, would at all times render this system one of doubtful security.

In the steel tube conversion, which was next tried, the tube was fitted to its casing by expansion. The breech of the gun was cut off one inch from the base ring, the old band removed, and the gun bored out from the rear to receive the steel lining. The tube was made from a solid ingot of cast steel 20.1 square, obtained from the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, and was, when finished, 60" in length and 1.41 thick. Around the screw box and powder chamber the thickness of the tube is increased to 3".08, and this portion has a broad square shouldered screw thread cut around the outside. In fitting this tube to the gun the latter was placed upright in a charcoal furnace and expanded sufficiently to allow the tube to be lowered and screwed into place. The tube to be lowered and screwed into place. The old band which was lengthened to 39" was then shrunk on, and the old system of rifling continued into the steel tube. The calibre of the gun remains the same as before (8.4), and the weight is 10,150 pounds. The gun has no preponderance. This gun has been fired 277 times with charges of 10 and 12 pounds of rifled powder, and a shot weighing 80 pounds. The result has been regarded as satisfactory, as no signs of weakness have been developed, and the system seems to contain all the strength obtainable in this method of conversion. The integrity of the steel tube is the vital point in the life of the system, and its composition and uniformity have been the subject of careful consideration and experiment. Ten 100 pounders are now in process of conversion, the intention being to supply vessels of the Plymouth class with broadside batteries of this description, together with a new hydraulic buffer carriage.

These changes in our naval ordnance have been

undertaken on what seems to be the most expeditious and economical plan, and, as far as it goes, is a gratification; but while these two guns will do very well for our wooden cruisers, placing their batteries en rapport with the science of the day, no attempt has as yet been made to place our turret batteries in the same condition. If Congress should consider the present condition of our naval ordnance as inadequate and unbecoming our position as a nation, and should grant the means for gun constructions of large calibre, our monitors could soon be made formidable for service against heavy iron-clads. It is not so much that the present condition of our national interests require the assistance of heavy guns, but the plan for their construction, and the ability to order them should be at the disposal of both branches of the military service. It will take long enough to make the guns themselves when wanted, without stopping to put up plant and educate labor. At present the production of gun tubes is confined to two establishments, the West Point Foundry and the Midvale Steel Works, but, no doubt, with proper encouragement, other establishments would undertake the same work.

THE New York Herald is doing good service by stirring up the Government and the country to the improvement of our Navy. After showing the condition in which Mr. Robeson has left it, and the necessity of taking proper precautions in view of the present disturbances abroad which are likely sooner or later to affect all commercial states, the Herald goes on to say: "This is a very unpalatable story; but if we have deceived ourselves for eight years it is full time we were now brought to face the truth. We advise the new Secretary of the Navy that our Navy requires reconstruction and reform quite as much as the custom houses and post offices. We advise Secretary Thompson to call home and sell out his fleet of steam yachts; to lay up a squadron or so of schoolships and training ships, and put the money in ships of war. It may not be a wrong suggestion either that our boards of trade and chambers of commerce should look to this matter at once, and as lying directly at the door of the most vital interests of our merchants and shipowners, as well as of the nation, it would be well for these bodies to 'move on' Congress and the Navy Department for a prompt and energetic action in naval matters. The country is quite willing and ready to pay its money on ships of war and for a good Navy, but not for steam yachts. Will the chambers of commerce move in this matter? For they must move if we are—and surely we are soon—to be the principal carriers of the commerce of the world."

A PUBLIC dinner was given to ex-Secretary Robeson by his friends in New Jersey, at Trenton, July 2. Mr. Robeson spoke principally in defence of his administration of the Navy, and insisted that the condition of the Navy is better now than ever before. The administration of which he was lately a part was defended as one whose acts history would defend, and whose head had spent his life in answering adverse criticism by uniform good conduct. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was very appropriately selected, considering the occasion—*par nobis fratrum*—to respond to the toast of the Army and Navy.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM.—Engineering publishes in its issue of June 8 a paper read by Mr. Loftus Perkins before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, on engines and boilers for high pressure steam, the chief purpose being to call attention to his own inventions. Mr. Perkins holds that by employing a multiplicity of cylinders he obtains a result nearly identical with that to be had from the use of a non-conducting cylinder—that is to say, the waste of heat due to the influence of the condenser is prevented. He claims that by resorting to steam pressures of say 500 pounds per square inch, we are enabled to use a type of boiler which could not otherwise be employed, this boiler being, it is said, durable, easily manufactured, and safe; and that by using the high pressure steam, and employing large ratios of expansion, the work can be done with a much less expenditure of fuel than is now required by our best marine engines. Engineering says as to this: "So far as we have been able to gather from Mr. Perkins's paper, and the discussion which succeeded it, no experiments have yet been made which justify this economy being stated as an absolute fact. Mr. Perkins appears to have calculated the consumption of steam per horse power per hour from indicator diagrams, but such a mode of calculation is entirely untrustworthy, as all who have conducted many engine trials well know." Assuming, however, what Mr. Perkins has not proven, that engines of moderate size may now be made upon his plans and successfully worked with the pressures named, it asks: "Can the results attained with engines of moderate power be repeated on a larger scale and under the conditions as to weight, etc., which must be satisfied in the case of marine engines." "Steam at pressures of from 800 pounds to 500 pounds per square inch is not a fluid to be trifled with, and it is only by the adoption of many of the novel structural expedients and the employment of the very best workmanship that Mr. Perkins has been able to attain the results he describes in his paper." The Engineer says of Mr. Perkins's theories that "of the delusions to which the mind of the inventor is liable the few are more remarkable than the theory that by the use of steam of very great pressure, power can be obtained with maximum economy. The idea has an origin very similar to that of the perpetual motion myth. Both alike find their source in the inventor's want of perception of the influence of certain natural laws, well defined and perfectly understood by unprejudiced and experienced minds."



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## THE INDIAN WAR.

WE have hitherto contented ourselves with giving to our readers without comment of our own the despatches that chronicle the passing events of the latest Indian war of the United States. The earlier accounts left on the mind a somewhat confused impression as to the origin of the disturbance, the name of JOSEPH, a Nez-Perce chief, appearing in connection with a disputed title and interest in the Wallowa Valley, around which hostilities are now progressing. Topics of more general interest have hitherto drawn public attention away from the petty wars of a frontier tribe with a force that will probably never amount to a brigade of regular troops, but ere the Nez-Perce war passes with the Modoc outbreak into the category of bygones, it is well to examine the question of right and wrong in the light of facts, and to find out in what position stand to-day the Government of the United States on one side and the Nez-Perces on the other.

Unlike many other Indian wars, the present outbreak offers no difficulty to investigators of its origin. Before a shot was fired, before any serious disturbance had begun, the facts of all the trouble in the Wallowa Valley were in the hands of the Government, compactly and logically presented, in an official report from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Columbia, Col. H. CLAY WOOD, made in obedience to the orders of Gen. HOWARD, the Department Commander. The object of Col. Wood's investigations was to ascertain the exact status of YOUNG JOSEPH, the Nez-Perce chief, and of his band, under the treaties between the Nez-Perce Indians and the United States.

This report was rendered in January, 1876, and is remarkably full and clear on all the points at issue. Unlike many reports on Indian subjects, such as those emanating from the Indian Bureau, it is devoid of partisan bias, displays no leaning towards sentimentalism, but treats the whole question from a cold legal standpoint, allowing to the Indian title to lands only that weight which is conceded by all civilized nations to the rights of savage aboriginal tribes.

From the conclusions of this report, which are accompanied by the fullest evidence, we deduce the following state of facts, general and particular:

I. Indians as well as whites can only appropriate to themselves such land as they are able to cultivate and settle. Their title is one of occupancy only, but belongs to them as of right and not by indulgence. It can only be extinguished with their full and free consent, or by a just and necessary war, and the power to extinguish resides only with the United States Government, formerly by treaties, by law since treaties were prohibited in 1871. (Revised Statutes, section 2079.)

II. The rights of the United States and of settlers to occupy the Wallowa Valley, if they exist at all, are founded on treaties with the Nez-Perce nation executed in 1855, 1863 and 1868, to none of which treaties either JOSEPH or his band were parties. The band of this chief cannot therefore in law be regarded as bound by such treaties, and any extinguishment of its title of occupancy is imperfect and complete.

III. In the absence of any treaty provision or statute law to the contrary, Indians hold their land in common, and the Wallowa Valley from time immemorial has thus been held by the Nez-Perces in common as a summer grazing and fishing station. It was given up by a large portion of the tribe to the United States by the treaty of 1868, and as against

them the title of the United States and settlers is good; but as against the non-treaty Nez-Perces it is null and void.

IV. As against the Nez-Perce nation JOSEPH has no title to exclusive occupancy of the Wallowa Valley, but as against the whites his title is good.

V. The treaties of 1855, 1863, and 1868 provided for a government survey of the whole Nez-Perce reservation and its partition into lots to be assigned to individuals and families of the tribe, but this survey having never been made, the whole reservation remains in the form of a tenancy in common, which cannot be encroached upon except by the consent of all the tenants.

VI. By this neglect to survey and by the permission of encroachments of settlers and other laches, the U. S. Government has given the Nez-Perces full liberty to renounce the treaties of 1855 and 1863, but the treaty Indians have condoned the laches by accepting the benefits of the treaties to the present day, when they have been tendered.

The above points are condensed from Col. Wood's report, and show the exact legal status of the Nez-Perce nation, as a whole, as well as that of its non-treaty portion, in regard to the United States. A few historical facts in regard to the influences under which the former treaties were made, and under which the present imbroglio has arisen, will tend to a clear understanding of the whole matter.

When the United States first found the Nez-Perce tribe (during LEWIS and CLARK's expedition) the Indians received them as friends. From that day to the present their friendship has been steady and constant. No Nez-Perce of the full blood has ever murdered a white man, a fact with regard to Indians otherwise without precedent in American history. A solitary case of manslaughter in the year 1863 by an Indian called SAPOONMAS, in a quarrel with a frontiersman named VABLE, is the only recorded case of trouble between the two races. The Nez-Perces have helped the Government troops in every war that has ever taken place in their vicinity. Under their original tribal organization they seem to have had no recognized head chief, but in 1842 Dr. ELIJAH WHITE, the U. S. Indian Agent, undertook to appoint one for them in the person of an Indian, named ELLIS, who could read and write English, having been taught at one of the Oregon mission schools. The Indians grumbled, but nominally accepted ELLIS, who was partially recognized as chief till 1846. After his death in that year, there were two rivals for the office of head chief. One was OLD JOSEPH, father of the present JOSEPH, and claiming the throne by Divine Right of descent from the noblest sub-chiefs: the other was named LAWYER, who, like ELLIS, could read and write English. This last circumstance induced the commissioners to throw their influence in his favor; and as all the chiefs and bands who had dealings with the commissioners naturally treated with them through LAWYER, not as a chief but as an English-speaking Indian, OLD JOSEPH, seeing his claim ignored by the whites and his rival apparently recognized on account of his astuteness, withdrew himself and his band from the councils and refused to assent to the treaties from 1855 to the close of his life. In 1871 died OLD JOSEPH in the Wallowa Valley, proud and uncompromising to the last. In January, 1876, died LAWYER, who had been defeated the previous year in the election for head chief. The present acknowledged head chief of the Nez-Perces is TIPULLALLAI-ONYKULLATSAKIN (The Eagle that speaks all languages), known to the whites as REUBEN. He was fairly elected in 1875, is generally acknowledged, and has married the daughter of OLD JOSEPH. The band of the latter chief is now led by his son, YOUNG JOSEPH, and for the first time since 1846, the feuds which divided the Nez-Perce nation through the rivalry of LAWYER and JOSEPH are stilled by the alliance between JOSEPH's family and that of the *de facto* chief. This has induced TIPULLALLAI to espouse JOSEPH's cause; hence the present struggle.

Since the preparation of Colonel Wood's report of 1876, several interviews have been held between the colonel himself and YOUNG JOSEPH, in which the Nez-Perce continued steadily to assert his rights. Colonel Wood says in one of his subsequent reports: "In my judgment JOSEPH (always including his band) has in law an undivided individual interest in



all lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1863; but he makes no special claim to any lands except the Wallowa Valley, or rather the tract of land set apart by Executive order of June 16, 1873."

The order thus referred to, signed by the late President GRANT, after describing these lands, provides that they "be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the roaming Nez-Perce Indians as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." Under the sanction of this order YOUNG JOSEPH and his band occupied the valley of the Wallowa in the summers of 1873 and 1874. On the 10th of June, 1875, another Executive order, also signed by President GRANT, revoked the first named, and declared that "the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain." Under the provisions of this order white settlers have entered the domain of JOSEPH and settled there.

An additional fact of interest in connection with the Nez-Perce tribe refers to their habits as neighbors of the whites. Unlike the Sioux and other Plains tribes, the Nez-Perces have always been cultivators of the soil and graziers, living to a large extent in houses and having enclosed lands. In some instances the white settlers have destroyed their fences and houses, and seized their cultivated lands under the homestead law, by pre-empting them as part of the public domain under the operation of the Executive order of June 10, 1875.

Colonel WOOD in his second report says that JOSEPH should be placed on a reservation "if the settlement be amicably effected," but adds that "until JOSEPH commits some overt act of hostility, force should not be used to put him on any reservation." Since that time JOSEPH has committed the overt act, and the result will of course be the same as in the Modoc war; i. e. force will be employed, he and his band will be placed on a reservation, and the only uncertain factor in the problem is the exact number of lives and dollars that will need to be spent to place him there.

#### PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE letter of an officer of the Navy, on the subject of the "Pay of the Navy," which we elsewhere publish, shows the inconvenience to which officers are subjected by the neglect of Congress. For the pay of the last three months naval officers are obliged to wait until the passage of a deficiency bill. It was hoped that they would be included in the arrangement made by Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN and Co. to loan officers money at six per cent. upon their pay accounts. To the officers who have applied to that firm the supposition that they were so included, the following reply has been sent:

NEW YORK, June 25, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Referring to ours of the 28th ult., we now beg to inform you that it was our intention to make advances to officers of the Navy upon the same terms as to those of the Army; i. e. interest at 6 per cent. per annum on amount advanced; but, on inquiring at Washington, we learn that there is no way by which a naval officer can legally transfer the payment to be made to him in final settlement for his claim. It seems that, after Congress has made the necessary appropriation, the disbursement to the officers must be made in checks to their individual order, and the law is clear that the officer cannot give a valid power of attorney to endorse such check until after date on which the check upon the U. S. Treasury is issued.

Consequently, if we advance money to an officer now, there is no legal way by which he can secure to us the collecting of his pay account. If, however, the officers of the Navy, by using their influence with the Department, can have such rules and regulations established as will enable them to legally empower us (at time we make the advance) to collect and receive their pay after appropriation is made, we shall be pleased to make advances on same terms as we propose to the officers of the Army. We remain, dear sir, yours very truly, DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.

It has been through the active co-operation of the War Department that the officers of the Army have been enabled to secure the benefit of the bankers' advances, and the completion of the arrangement has been greatly facilitated by the readiness Army officers have shown to aid with their experience in Army methods. If there has been a like disposition on the part of Navy officers we have thus far seen little or no indication of it. Two millions of dollars have been subscribed toward the funds of the syndicate whose names we published last week. More can be had if needed, so that there is no lack of money. It is only necessary that it should be made perfectly clear to the bankers how they can advance money without violating those rules of financial prudence absolutely essential to the safe

conduct of their business. The idea of advancing money to the Army was first suggested by Mr. E. P. FABBRI, of DREXEL, MORGAN and Co., a gentleman who has not suffered the hardening experience of finance to deaden the impulses of a generous nature. That he should persuade his associates to pay the Army and Navy, as General GRANT is said to have done the national debt, "out of his own pocket," no one expected; but he and his associates are entitled to the thanks of the Services for going outside of the ordinary routine of their business to ascertain how they could furnish officers with money at a low rate of interest. The stress they lay upon the fact that they loan money to the officers and not to the Government is due to the apprehension they have all along entertained that if they were to release the officer's interest in his pay account by cashing it absolutely, this would be used as an argument in Congress to delay or defeat the appropriation. We say this much in reply to some misapprehensions we have heard expressed.

#### THE WAR IN TURKEY.

OUR record of the war movements in the East closed last week with matters in a much more definite shape than they had assumed since the Russians halted on the north bank of the Danube. The situations in European and Asiatic Turkey had this much in common, that in both places the Russians had driven the Turks into a corner and were endeavoring to surround them so as to cut off their supplies and compel them either to fight at a disadvantage or fall back. The forces with which the Russians were operating on both theatres of war may be roughly estimated as outnumbering those of the Turks two to one.

Since that time a whole week has elapsed, and the Russian generals have not only done nothing, but have thrown very tempting opportunities in the path of the Turks. In Asia Minor these opportunities had been lying before MOUKTAR PASHA for two weeks previous, but the cautious temperament of that general had prevented his taking full advantage of them. During the past ten days, he seems to have waked up at last, and has acted the role of a capable general. Briefly stated, the situation in Asia Minor and the movements of MOUKTAR PASHA are as follows: On the 20th of June the Turkish Muchir lay in front of Erzeroum in a position covering that city, his forces disposed in the segment of a circle of about twenty miles radius, from Sevin on the north to Delibaba on the east. He had gradually retired his forces to this position since the beginning of June.

The Russians lay on the outer circumference of this circle around MOUKTAR PASHA with part of their force; another part was besieging Kars, a third Batoum; while a fourth, mainly cavalry, was scouring the country from Bayazid to Van.

Aside from MOUKTAR PASHA the Turks were pouring all the men they could spare into Batoum by sea; while FAIK PASHA has been gathering all the irregulars he could find from Mesopotamia to threaten the Russian Cavalry raiders.

Within the last week the results of the faulty Russian disposition have been made apparent. MOUKTAR PASHA has massed his forces, first at Delibaba, then at Sevin, and has driven back the Russians in both places; DERSIV PASHA, at Batoum, has compelled Gen. OKLOBJO to fall back; FAIK PASHA has driven the raiders into Bayazid, which is besieged; while the safety of the investing army at Kars is seriously compromised. It is therefore plainly to be seen that the GRAND DUKE MICHAEL has found out by this time that one may give too many chances even to a Turk, and that before driving him into a corner one should be sure of being able to keep him there.

On the Danube, the situation during the present week has assumed a very close resemblance to that of the three previous weeks in Asia Minor. The Russians, manœuvring with a great numerical superiority have forced the Turks into a position where the latter have interior lines, and are moving to their attack with divided forces. Besides this, they have exposed their own communications to serious danger by crossing the Danube at Sistova, before the Turks evacuated Rustchuk. The Russian forces are in three fractions; one in the Dobruzhia; one in Bulgaria, between Sistova and Tirnova, with a flank guard at Biela; the third and largest still in Roumania. All these detachments are isolated, and the Turks are

massed in the "quadrilateral" between Rustchuk and the Black Sea, singly superior to each fraction. To be sure, it is safe to calculate that a man of seventy odd years and a Turk at that, such as ABDUL KERIM PASHA, will act with timidity and caution, so as to give the Russians time to occupy Bulgaria with sufficient force to defy attack. Still, the late example of MOUKTAR PASHA, a man of reported indecision of character, shows that opportunities cannot be placed before a Turk with perfect safety for a period of more than three weeks. One week has now elapsed and a large portion of another, since the Russians crossed at Sistova, and they have as yet done nothing towards the closing of the campaign. Next week will show whether they have waited too long.

UNLESS the Russian Circular Iron-clads give a better account of themselves than they have done thus far, there will be less disposition than there has been to claim the credit of their invention. There was, it will be remembered, a controversy carried on in England with much acrimony of feeling concerning the title to their first suggestion. One of the parties to this controversy in the London *Times* was Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, the others were Sir Samuel Baker, of Nile renown, Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, ship builders, on behalf of the late John Elder, and Admiral Popoff himself. Sir Samuel Baker says he was the first inventor in 1866, the Elders claimed they did it in 1868, Admiral Popoff said that Mr. Reed gave him the idea, and Mr. Reed said very little. The *Engineer* came to the conclusion that the Elder and Popoff schemes differed in this, that the Elder boat was a hemisphere, the Popoffka, a cylinder; in other words, the Elder boat resembles half a Dutch cheese, the Popoffka, a complete Cheddar. The advantages claimed for the Popoff and Novogorod vessels by their designer, when as yet they were not, were obvious. A washtub will carry a greater weight at less cost and draw less water than any other conceivable form of boat of the same cubic capacity, and these advantages have led many nations to adopt this form for their small boats, capable of carrying one or more passengers. The Welsh coracle, the "bull-boat" of the Prairie Indians, the circular basket work boat portrayed on the Nineveh sculptures, the circular ferry-boat of the same material, smeared with asphalt, and used at the present day on the ferries on the Tigris, all these are instances familiar to many of the application of the identical principle which governs the so-called Popoffkas. The point in which these circular vessels are naturally deficient is speed; and even in that they are better than might be at first imagined.

THE *Mining Record* is "glad to hear" that a party attached to the Surveying Corps of Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineer Corps, is to be employed this summer in making a thorough scientific survey of the Comstock Lode and adjacent region. A contour map of the mines will be made, sections established, and a careful monograph prepared concerning the mines of the locality, their condition and prospects. Another detachment of the same Surveying Corps will make a survey of the region of Lake Tahoe, with a map on the scale of four miles to the inch, exhibiting the topographical details with the utmost fulness. Southern New Mexico is also to be surveyed and mapped with the like care, as also the interesting region traversed by the San Juan River. Our Engineer Corps, it concludes, "could not be better employed than in these surveys at a time of profound peace in our fortunate country." We may add that the monograph concerning the mines is to be made by Prof. John A. Church, E. M., who has already entered upon his work.

COL. W. B. HAZEN, of the 6th Infantry, Major J. J. Upham, of the 5th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, all have the good fortune to have secured the opportunity for foreign travel, which our officers so much covet. They are all creditable representatives of our Army, and will turn their experience abroad to good account. Gen. Hazen goes to Vienna, Lieut. Greene to St. Petersburg. The latter is a son of Gen. Greene, of New York, and a young man of fine address, unusual ability, and has a most promising future before him.

THE Attorney-General has recently given a lucid and full opinion on the several apparently conflicting provisions of law, regarding official envelopes and official stamps. The substance of it is that the envelopes can be used only by a Department, and the Bureau thereof in Washington, or offices which constitute a part of the organization of a Department. In the Navy Department, for instance, the Secretary's office and the eight Bureaus can use official envelopes or stamps as they may elect. Offices in Washington and elsewhere can use the official stamps only. They will be supplied with these stamps from the Navy Dept. as usual.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## PAY OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Knowing that you are always ready to advocate the cause of Army or Navy officers, I write to ask if there is no way by which the latter can realize the funds necessary for their support during the interregnum of their pay. My case, I presume, is not the hardest in the Service, still it is a hard one. I am entirely dependent on my pay, and a cripple unable to stand on my feet, and, consequently, require the constant attendance of a third person, and being unable to pay the wages of my attendant in consequence of the failure of my income, he may leave me, for I cannot expect him to attend me for nothing.

My physical inability was occasioned by an accident when I was only a lieutenant in rank, so that I was put upon the retired list when it was first created, in 1854, and my present pay is that only of a retired lieutenant, although nominally holding the rank of commodore. I am boarding in the family of a widow who needs the punctual payment of my board, as myself and family are her only boarders. Upon the publication in April last of the offer of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan and Co., of New York, I wrote to those gentlemen, subsequently enclosing to them the Paymaster's certificate of indebtedness, with my order for the amount on the Fourth Auditor endorsed thereon. Receiving no response thereto, I was obliged to raise money at immense rates of discount, and have just received from them the enclosed, with the Paymaster's certificate of indebtedness to me, returned.

Our current pay will be resumed next month, but it will be insufficient in most cases (at least it will be in mine) to supply the deficiency of this interregnum, and it is hard to wait until October or November for the means to defray our present expenses.

A copy of the letter endorsed will be found on our editorial page.—ED. JOURNAL.

## THE TRENTON.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: A copy of the *New York Sun*, of May 7, arrived here this day. It contains an article which excites universal indignation, and I beg to be allowed to show the truth of the matter. The author, whoever he may be, holds no enviable position in the estimation of any honorable officer, and his only chance is to retire to the obscurity to which he belongs. His attempts at sarcasm in referring to the "mosquito fleet" of the United States, and at intervals throughout the article, stamp him as deficient in the necessary quality of common sense. Passing over the miserable ebullitions (of petty spite probably), we come to the kernel of this rotten nut: "In other words, the *Trenton* is miserably fitted out, and in bad condition, both as concerns appearance and discipline." I say (and am confirmed by the statements of every man who has visited the *Trenton*), that the *Trenton*, both as concerns appearance and discipline, is a worthy example to every vessel in the Service. She had been in commission less than three months when visited by Lord Napier of Magdala, at Gibraltar, who pronounced an unqualified eulogy upon both discipline and personnel. The Prince of Wales, who wanted to buy the "pretty ship" at Villefranche, expressed astonishment and admiration at the wonderful progress shown in the efficiency of the *Trenton*. We have had enough of the pretty ship business, and the Navy wants, instead, discipline and efficiency, which are to be found right here, whatever falsehoods malicious scribblers may declare to the contrary, notwithstanding. "ALTON."

SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR, June 7, 1877.

## COLONEL FLETCHER WEBSTER.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: If there are any friends or relatives living of Col. "Fletcher Webster," who fell at the battle of Manassas Junction, I would be glad to hear from them, as I feel sure I could restore something valuable to them as a keepsake. The article was taken off his body by a Confederate officer.

Please insert in your columns. I do this in respect to the friends or relatives of one who is numbered with the fallen heroes of the Union. M. F. HILL.

ADDRESS MISS M. F. HILL, OAK PARK, MADISON CO., VIRGINIA.

## MUSIC.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: As many remarks have been made disparaging to regimental and post bands, and their entire abolition urged upon the Government, I wish to say but a few words in favor of this class of non-combatants, known in Army parlance as "Wind pumps." Was there ever a military organization known to exist without music? The echo answers no. Deprive the soldier of his tobacco and music, and his ambition, chivalry and vivacity will precipitate in the Red Sea of oblivion. A regimental review, inspection or parade without a band would be like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted. Many American bronzed and bearded veterans will rejoice to stand under the stars and stripes on July 4, and, with light heart, while they inhale the balmy breezes of liberty and independence, hearken to the music of that patriotic and famous old tune, "The Star Spangled Banner." Great improvement might be attained in the band system by allowing more pay to

the musicians, especially to the chief, who should be well versed in his profession. MUSICUS.

COLUMBIA, June 23, 1877.

## "THE MYSTERY AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Under the above heading, in your issue of June 23, you publish a note which does injustice to this city and its authorities, and even to its "roughs." The writer intimates that a marine found dead, "under a suspicion of having been foully dealt with," was hurried under ground, by "the civil and military (marine) authorities," "to cover up an outrage." The facts are that the unfortunate man was last seen, alive, crossing Portsmouth bridge, and very drunk; eleven days later his dead body was found in the river, taken in charge by the police, and viewed by a coroner (who is physician in good standing); but there were no suspicious circumstances to call for inquest, so the mayor simply notified the marine commandant of the finding of the body, and it was buried next morning by a detail of marines. As to the marine "left for dead on the bridge last year," one police secured proof that he was assaulted by a comrade, and it was not their fault the would-be assassin was not punished. CITIZEN.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 2, 1877.

## A GENEROUS SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I beg to call your attention, and that of your many readers, to the following letter and the facts connected therewith:

American Seamen's Friends Society, Rooms, 80 Wall Street, New York:

DEAR SIR: A few years since certain Christian ladies, who, through their sons and others, had become deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the young men educating at Annapolis for the United States Naval Service, conceived the plan of providing a fund, the interest of which should be devoted to the purchase of suitable gift books calculated to lead their thoughts to the high themes of Christianity and practical religion. This fund entrusted to the Seamen's Friends Society has been completed, and its original design is to be carried out.

Will you please accept the accompanying gift as a mark of personal interest, with the best wishes of the donors for your usefulness and success in life and your happiness hereafter.

Yours truly, SAMUEL H. HALL, Cor. Sec'y.

The above is a copy of the letter accompanying the following named books which were presented to the graduating class at Annapolis, Md., on Sunday, June 17:

Life of Christ (Farrar); Life of Rear-Admiral Foote; Chas. Kingsley: Letters and Memoirs of His Life; Nelson on Infidelity; The Land and the Book (Thompson); A Young Man's Difficulties with His Bible; Questions of the Day (John Hall, D.D.); Life and Epistles of St. Paul; Fables of Infidelity.

The object of this letter is to inform the officers of the Army and Navy of the generosity of these Christian ladies, who are evidently much interested in the graduates of our national Academies at Annapolis and West Point. One can realize more fully the extent of the munificence of these ladies when he learns that at the Naval Academy forty-five, and at the Military Academy seventy-six cadets—one hundred and twenty-one in all, this year—were presented with such works as are mentioned in the above list; receiving as they did at Annapolis, each of them two, and many of them three volumes.

It is with much pleasure that I can state that the graduates at Annapolis were very much pleased and fully appreciate the liberality of these ladies. Their gift is becoming more generally known, and with it as one would expect, a growing interest in the carrying out of its original design. The fund is in the hands of a society which has very much benefited the seamen of the U. S. Navy, and it has indeed shown the best of judgment in its selection of books for the graduates at Annapolis. GRADUATE.

## COMPOUND ENGINES.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Whilst thanking Capt. Chandler for his courteous mention of my reply to his appeal for light on the subject of compound engines, I feel constrained to differ with him in most of his conclusions.

The improvements I wrote of, relate chiefly to details of construction that promote the handiness of compound engines, and especially to the arrangement of valves, which adapts them for working at low pressures, during an engagement, without any greater sacrifice of power than would occur with the single expansion type. These have appeared since 1873, the date of the *Trenton's* design, consequently are not to be found in that vessel, although there is certainly nothing to prevent their application below the water-line of wooden cruising ships.

The addition of a steam drum to the *Sveatara's* boilers would certainly improve that vessel in time of peace, and I am of those who believe that many other improvements could be made to the *Sveatara's* boilers, without going above the water-line; but as these were the first high-pressure boilers constructed for our Navy, it was hardly expectable that they would be free from defects, and I think when we read of the errors in boiler design of other navies, we have reason to congratulate ourselves.

The circumstance that the *Trenton* broke a cross-head can not be urged as an argument against compound machinery, for the adoption of the type is mainly due to the fact that it reduces the maximum strain upon the working parts. This can be easily demonstrated, but as I do not wish to occupy your space, I will refer Capt. Chandler to page 213, vol. 11, "Naval Science," where a very complete discussion of this subject terminates as follows: "With the compound engine the maximum strain on the piston will be less, and consequently the framing and moving

parts may be lighter. The crank effort will, if well arranged, be more uniform."

In reply to the inquiry, as to whether tug boats, carrying from 60 to 100 lbs. of steam, are subjected to the same irregularities of strain, I will state, that it is not the practice, in such vessels, to expand the steam to the same extent as is desirable in seeking for great economy of fuel; in fact, frequently the expansion amounts to little more than wire drawing the steam with the link, and in this case, as the pressure decreases more gradually, the fluctuations of strain would not be so marked; besides the action would not be so important in tug-boats with smaller cylinders, for the moving parts can be increased in size, where carrying capacity is not essential.

It is hardly surprising that the *Trenton*, with one cylinder disabled, should present difficulties in handling, but these are not inherent to the type, and will probably disappear when the engines are restored to their normal condition. Having made several passages in vessels with compound machinery, I can assert that the engines were stopped and reversed as quickly as other large marine engines, and for further proof of this, I refer Capt. Chandler to page 67, current volume of *Engineering*, where it is stated, "that the 8,900 horse-power compound engines of H. M. S. *Dreadnought*, were stopped from full speed in eighteen seconds, and started astern in eight seconds, and from going astern were started full speed ahead in fifteen seconds."

It is true that our naval vessels have not always been limited to the services for which they were designed, but this does not depreciate the wisdom of so designing them, and the fact that we have double-enders and like craft, shows that they were designed for special services. Such is the custom in all the navies of the world, and I have before me several letters from the English admiralty to the controller of the Navy, calling for designs of vessels with similar conditions to these:

"Tonnage not to exceed.....3,000  
Coal for ocean voyage at full speed from Queens-town to Halifax.....18 tons.  
Guns, 4 of.....  
Armor as much as can be obtained."

Under any circumstances, the engine which performs a certain service with one-half the fuel used by another saves that weight for other purposes.

As far as my recollection extends the boilers of the *Revanche*, when new, used steam at a pressure of about thirty pounds, and the incomplete descriptions of the accident I have seen, read very much like an explosion from over pressure.

In regard to the explosion of the *Lutft Djel*,\* that vessel is a turret gunboat of 2,500 tons displacement, protected in places with 5 inches of iron and 10 inches of wood, but exposing 600 square feet of unprotected surface to shot, and it must extract a smile from Capt. Chandler to read, that a naval officer anchored such a vessel within range of a heavy elevated battery, and remained, without firing a shot, until he was blown up.

No one would be likely to urge the advantages of high pressure steam at anchor, but so long as other nations avail themselves of its benefits during a naval engagement, we can not afford to throw them aside. In a paper on the "Maritime Defences of England," Capt. R. A. E. Scott assigns the ram the first place amongst naval weapons, and in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, the other officers present agreed with him; indeed a great many naval men admit this as an axiom. Furthermore, naval engagements of the present day will probably assume one of three aspects: chasing an inferior vessel, escaping from a superior, or engaging an equal one. In the two former cases, the vessel which made use of high pressure steam would gain her purpose; in the latter case, according to a very able article, that first appeared in the *Morskoi Sbornik*, and which I take from the *Revue Maritime*, the action would be somewhat as follows: "The two vessels, in endeavoring to ram, would come together at their bows, and then glide alongside. Supposing that at this first blow, neither of the adversaries received serious damage, the first care of each would be to turn as quickly as possible by the bow that opposed the stern of the other. Now, if the diameters and length of the arcs passed over by the two adversaries were equal, the ships would, if of equal speed, find themselves at the same moment with their bows opposing. But if the distances on the arcs, or the speeds are not equal, the vessel which turns the quickest will be able to oppose his bow to the enemy's flank. Surprising his adversary in this condition, the swiftest vessel can right its helm, which would further increase its speed, and the commander would have the best chance of attaining the principal aim of a naval combat, that is to say, to be able to plant his spur in the enemy's flank." Now, as regards the chances of a vessel's machinery being struck by shot whilst these revolutions are progressing, I find that the *Monarch*, *Hercules* and *Captain*, in smooth weather, free from the excitement produced by an enemy's presence, firing at a rock about seventy-five times the size of the target presented by their machinery, and at one thousand yards distance, made but twenty-three hits with forty shots. Reducing from this the chance of hitting a vessel's machinery, under the most favorable circumstances, from a ship carrying twelve heavy guns, it will be found that it is only one in twelve; for the best arrangement of projecting sides would not permit more than one shot from five guns of the slower vessel, during the three minutes and half the other was turning, and certainly more than half the machinery would be thoroughly protected by water; the mean distance would be about five hundred yards.

If now it is remembered that the employment of

\* This is the name as it appears in the *Revue Maritime*, and their tables are usually accurate.



high-pressure machinery yields greater speed with same displacement and length, or greater handiness with equal speed, it must be admitted to carry a great advantage with it, and certainly cannot be discarded in modern warfare.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that I believe Capt. Chandler's experience with compound engines has been quite exceptional, not at all in accordance with that of English officers, and that a trip across the Atlantic, in any of the numerous vessels propelled by compound machinery with such regularity as to average for a year, eight days, twenty hours and forty minutes, per trip, which the ships of at least one line attained during 1874, will dissipate a great deal of his prejudice against travelling over complicated boilers, carrying high steam, and which are not more liable to rupture, if properly designed, constructed and managed, than the old style boiler.

L. J. ALLEN.

#### ARMY REUNIONS AT PROVIDENCE.

THE Army reunions at Providence last week commenced with the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which we give an account under our heading of "National Guard." Following this was the meeting on Wednesday morning of the U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION. Very few were present, and in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, the President, Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, presided. Addresses of welcome were made by Major P. M. Farrington, of the 1st R. I. Cavalry, and by Mayor Doyle, of Providence. Chaplain Denison of that regiment read a salutatory poem. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

**President**—Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.  
**Vice-Presidents**—Gen. David McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; Horace B. Sargent, of Massachusetts; John B. McIntosh, of New Jersey; B. H. Grierson, of Illinois; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey; James H. Wilson, of Illinois; J. P. Cliley, of Maine.  
**Secretary**—Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, of Rhode Island.  
**Treasurer**—Col. R. R. Carson, of Pennsylvania.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS held their business meeting at the same time, General Burnside presiding. He was re-elected President. Gen. S. G. Griffin was chosen Vice President, Col. D. R. Learned re-elected Treasurer, and Capt. C. H. Barney chosen Secretary. A Reynolds' escutcheon, showing his service, was presented to Gen. Burnside with appropriate remarks by Gen. Griffin. A similar escutcheon was presented to Gov. Hartman of the G. A. R. In the afternoon the Ninth Corps had a clam bake at Silver Springs. There was an abundance of clams and champagne, but no speeches.

THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS met on the same forenoon, the President, Gen. Alex. Shaler, presiding. The following officers were chosen:

**President**—Gen. James W. Latta, Philadelphia.  
**Vice-Presidents**—Gen. Charles Devens, Worcester, Mass.; Gen. M. T. McMahon, New York; Gen. Horatio Rogers, Providence.  
**Cor. Sec.**—Col. David L. Miln, New York.  
**Rec. Sec.**—Col. Robert L. Orr, Philadelphia.  
**Treas.**—Col. Samuel Truesdale, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Major Jas. E. Montgomery, Julian Scott, and Col. D. I. Miln, of New York, were appointed by the President a committee to adopt a certificate of membership, to be furnished at the cost of \$1 each, in accordance with a previous vote.

As we reported last week, Gen. H. W. Slocum was chosen President of the SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, the vote standing, Slocum 88, Franklin 55. The following Vice-Presidents of the Society, chosen by the several corps, were reported:

First Corps, Gen. A. S. Osborne.  
Second Corps, Maj. J. H. Stiner.  
Third Corps, Col. Michael W. Barnes.  
Fourth Corps, Gen. Innis N. Palmer.  
Fifth Corps, Col. J. W. Mahan.  
Sixth Corps, Col. Eliza H. Rhodes.  
Ninth Corps, Gen. Edward Rindie.  
Twelfth Corps, Gen. James F. Selfridge.  
Cavalry Association, Gen. Horace Binney Sargent.  
**Recording Secretary**—Col. Horatio C. King, 27 Park Place, N. Y.  
**Corresponding Secretary**—Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, 245 Broadway, N. Y.  
**Treasurer**—Gen. Martin T. McMahon, cor. Nassau and Fulton sts., N. Y.

Springfield, Mass., was chosen as the next place of meeting, the choice lying between that place, Trenton, N. J., and Saratoga, N. Y.

The report of the Treasurer of the Society showed a balance of some \$1,500 on hand. About 100 new members joined the society at Providence, which is an indication that the interest in it is not yet dying out. The headquarters of the Society were at the City Hotel, where the President, Gov. Hartman, stopped, but rooms had been taken for the other officers and a party of friends at the Perrin House, a quiet and most comfortable hostelry off the main thoroughfares. The party gathered here included Gen. Brooke and Col. Kent of the 3d Infantry, Col. Beaumont of the 4th Cavalry, Capt. Wharton of Gen. Hancock's staff, Gen. Crawford, U. S. A.; Generals Sharpe, Davies, McMahon and Aspinwall; Colonels Ricketts, King and Church. They were taken in charge by Col. Sackett, who with his battery did such excellent service during the war, and fairly overwhelmed with a hospitality which knew no limit, except the capacity of its recipients. After one of the clam-bakes to which the party was invited, they fired a match in a rifle gallery near at hand. General McMahon and Colonel Church, being directors of the National Rifle Association, naturally made the highest scores.

THE celebrated trotting mare Lady Thorn died at the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 1, from inflammation of the bowels, after a very short illness. She was foaled in 1856, and her career upon the turf is only second to that of her companion, Goldsmith Maid, their names being almost household words.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

By way of Cincinnati, the New York *Herald* receives the report that Mexico is anxious to sell and cede to the United States the portion of her territory in which our border troubles arise, and thus end forever all causes of disturbance between the two Republics, and that a proposition to that effect has been encouraged by the United States. One hundred millions of dollars is the price named, less the amount of claims due to American citizens on account of the raids from Mexico, the claims to be heard and audited by an umpire selected from some foreign nation, and we are asked to believe that Senor Mata, who is now on his way to Washington, is authorized by Diaz to treat for the cession to the United States of the five States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila and the portions of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas lying north of a line drawn due east from the southeasterly corner of Coahuila. To make the story complete we are told that Mr. Evarts is sounding the Senators as to their willingness to ratify a treaty to this effect.

The story is flatly contradicted by Senor Mata, who declares most emphatically that "no such proposition has ever been talked of or thought of by General Diaz or any member of his Cabinet in the city of Mexico. No such topic has been mentioned for years," and the suggestion of any cession of Mexican territory would be the destruction of any party making it. Meanwhile the Mexican *Diario Oficial*, of June 16, comes with copies of the official correspondence, which resulted in the orders to General Ord. While awaiting the settlement at Washington of the serious questions to which that order has given rise, Diaz orders Gen. Trevino to pursue, with the utmost zeal and activity, "the evil-doers that may commit any robberies on Mexican territory who seek to escape to the United States, as well as those who, committing any robberies in the neighboring country, shall come to Mexico fleeing from justice," co-operating to the extent of his ability with Gen. Ord, but, adds the order, "this agreement between the commanders and authorities of both countries shall in no case authorize the passing of foreign troops into our territory, an authorization which cannot be granted even by the President of the republic, because section 16, article 72 of the Federal Constitution reserves it exclusively to the Congress of the Union. In obedience to that law you will by no means consent that the troops of the United States enter our territory, and out of respect to the sovereignty of that republic you will likewise prevent Mexican forces from trespassing on foreign soil." Gen. Trevino is further instructed to inform Gen. Ord "that the Government of Mexico cannot allow a foreign force to enter the national territory without the consent of the Congress of the Union, and much less that the said force shall come to exercise acts of jurisdiction, as those expressed in the order of the United States War Department. You will repel force by force, should the invasion take place." "In dictating this extreme measure the President has had in view those considerations which no Mexican can forego when the defence of the national honor is in question. The supreme magistrate of the republic believes that he faithfully interprets the feelings of the Mexicans if he accepts the situation in which he is placed rather than the humiliation of an offence which would reduce Mexico to the condition of a barbarous country and beyond the communion of international law. The President does not wish, however, that the attitude assumed by the soldiers of the republic in front of troops trespassing upon our territory, infringing international law, be reputed as an act of hostility towards the United States, but that it be considered as the exercise of the legitimate right of self-defence, that appeals to arms only in the extreme case when amicable means are unavailable to make it respected."

(From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, June 22.)

#### ARMY REDUCTION.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 18, 1877.

In your issue of June 9 I notice an editorial on "Wren's" letter relative to Army Reduction, on which I should like to say a few words. You seem to think that the number of officers should be in excess, proportionately, of the number of enlisted men, in order to form a nucleus around which to rally a larger Army in time of war. You base your idea on the supposition that this small Army of officers are all trained and educated soldiers. In this you are certainly incorrect. Were all our officers graduates of West Point or appointments from the Army, your ideas would carry weight—but such is not the fact.

There are very nearly as many appointments from civil life as from the Military Academy, and you certainly cannot designate young men who have probably been trained for clerks or dry goods salesmen as trained and educated officers.

These men, through political influence, spring at once from the respectable obscurity of some mercantile pursuit into full-fledged officers of the United States Army! They are necessarily as ignorant of military duty as the rawest recruit—and generally take less pains to learn the details. In my own experience, I have seen a young lieutenant mount as "officer of the guard," who was utterly at a loss when the order "Parade Rest" was given by the adjutant, finally responding by dropping his sword into the hollow of the arm, point over the shoulders! The same young gentleman marched by the reviewing officer at a "carry."

I have seen another young man mount an "officer of the day," and go to the guard-house at noon, to make the "grand rounds!" These are not, by any means, exceptional cases; they are only too frequent, and would be amusing, if they were not so mortifying to the feelings of a soldier. When this worthless element is eliminated from the Service, your present idea may be based on fact.

It is not necessary to go into all the evils of civil appointments. Lieut. Ernest Ruffner, Chief Engineer

Officer, Dept. of Missouri, in his article on that subject, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, several numbers back, hit straight from the shoulder—let us hope with effect. Surely, if West Point cannot turn out enough graduates to officer our Army, there are men in the ranks—intelligent, trained soldiers—who would better supply the deficiency than book-keepers or bank clerks.

W. W. M.

THE KILLING OF CATESBY JONES.—A letter to the Baltimore *Sun* says: The impression received from the telegraphic announcement of the recent killing of Capt. Catesby Ap Roger Jones is erroneous. He was not killed in a street encounter, as alleged from details received here. It appears that a son of Capt. Jones, aged seven, had a difficulty with a son of Mr. J. A. Harral, aged ten. The parents of little Jones, believing their child to be in the wrong, sent him over early the following morning with a note of apology, and a basket of fruit as a peace offering to the other little fellow, whom he had it seems gotten the better of. Little Harral, it is stated, was encouraged here to improve the opportunity to revenge himself, and another conflict took place. The children were separated, and Capt. Jones, on hearing the reception his little one had met with on his praiseworthy errand, hastened to Harral's house and rang the bell, Harral coming to the door. Capt. Jones' dying declarations are that Harral asked him if he had come for a difficulty, for if he did he could have one. Capt. Jones replied that he did not come for a difficulty, but that he thought his (Harral's) conduct in the premises was contemptible, and thereupon Harral drew a pistol and shot him. Capt. Jones was the oldest son of the late Gen. Roger Jones, who was for twenty-five years adjutant-general of the Regular Army. He was one of the most highly respected and beloved officers in the Navy, and distinguished in the ordnance branch of that service. He resigned at the beginning of the war, went South and was executive officer of the *Merrimack* in its encounter with the *Congress*, *Cumberland*, and other vessels.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—At a meeting held in St. Paul recently by the officers and ex-officers of the Army, Gen. John B. Sanborn, Col. C. A. Morton, Major T. P. Wilson and Captain Henry A. Castle, were appointed to communicate with General Sherman in regard to changing the time for the meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee in St. Paul, now fixed for the 26th and 27th of September, to an earlier date. The committee having written General Sherman, received in reply the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. )  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19th, 1877. )  
Gen. John B. Sanborn and others, Commanders:  
GENTLEMEN: Your letter of June 13th is received and I beg to answer that the change of date of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee from September 26th and 27th to September 13th and 14th, for the reasons assigned, meets my approval, and I will endorse your letter to Col. L. M. Dayton, secretary of the society at Cincinnati, Ohio, with a request that he confer with Gen. Force and Hickenlooper, and, with their consent, advertise the change of date. I will do all in my power to ensure a large attendance of members and of guests. Truly your friend,  
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE Army engineers invited by the President to examine and report a plan, if feasible, for securing the foundation of the Washington monument, have submitted their conclusions. They propose a plan of buttressing the clay foundation of the monument by which the shaft may with absolute security be continued to the height originally intended. The cost will be only \$50,000. An alternative plan proposed is to undermine the foundation and lay a substratum of concrete for the monument to rest upon. It is proposed to run a narrow tunnel under the monument, fill it in with concrete, then another filling in the same way, and so on until a mass of solid concrete has taken the place of the present uncertain soil on which the monument rests. The plan recommended consists in confining the bed of compressible soil beneath the foundation by a circular wall of concrete masonry, firmly bound with immense iron hoops, so that there can be no yielding of this bed in a lateral direction. The plan is copied from a similar device used in Europe.

THE widow of the Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, has become an instructor in the seminary for girls at Staunton, Va. She is the daughter of Gen. Crook, of the U. S. Army.

GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON took part in the Commencement exercises of Richmond (Va.) College, June 21. On his being presented with "a beautiful collection of magnolias surrounded by green leaves," the audience rose to their feet and loudly applauded and cheered Gen. Johnston, as he gracefully bowed his acknowledgments. The applause broke out afresh as the band struck up "Dixie."

THE Charleston (S. C.) *Journal* reports that at the recent fire at Union, S. C., twenty-seven boxes of Confederate archives were destroyed. The papers were brought to Union by the train which followed close upon the retreat of President Davis, who, finding the enemy pressing hard upon his rear, ordered them to be left with Col. Young, of that place. Col. Young had faithfully preserved them, and was on the point of sending them to the Southern Historical Society at Richmond, when the fire came and destroyed them.

MR. JESSE ROOT GRANT writes from London to a friend in this country: Of course you have seen in the papers the gratifying manner father has been received in England. It is rather a nice thing to read about, but when you have to go out every evening to a dinner at some Duke's or Earl's, and every afternoon at some Lord's, it gets to be what you might call a bore. When one travels he wants to see the country, and study the manners and habits of the middle classes, and not the fashionable, which is the same all the world over. . . . It is rather amusing the way I am treated here. They consider me a prince, and at all the dinner parties I sit ahead of all the noblemen; and the waiters say, "Will his Excellency have some fish?" etc., and once I started to speak to some old fellow near me, who did not hear me, and the waiter gave him a punch, interrupting him in some conversation, and told him that "His Excellency" was speaking. I have had to make several speeches at different banquets, and have had, generally, a miserable time.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Mayor Ely and Gen. Shaler both deserve credit for good sense in regard to the celebration of the Fourth of July this year. Gen. Shaler has declined to issue any positive order for parade of the National Guard on that day, and Mayor Ely has issued an order suspending for the Fourth of July the operation of a city ordinance of New York which forbids the use of fireworks in the city limits. With regard to Gen. Shaler there is no doubt that his forbearance will earn him the blessing of every National Guardsman who remembers the sweating parades of former years. The general has been interviewed on the subject by an enterprising reporter; while an indignant "veteran," who believes in parades, calls aloud in trumpet tones that "the general's action merits rebuke from patriotic citizens." This "veteran" calls on the militia to turn out without orders to show their respect for Independence Day. On this Gen. Shaler observes to the reporter that he is quite willing they should, but that the parade shall only be a voluntary one. We think no one not very much in love with his own new uniform can quarrel with this.

As for Mayor Ely and the fireworks ordinance, there has been such an avalanche of sentimental gush for the last three weeks in the daily papers about firecrackers and their hideous consequences, that we are glad to be able for once to unite duty and pleasure, to side with the powers that be and with the boys at the same time. To judge by the ponderous leaders that have appeared in papers of portentous respectability on this interesting subject, one might imagine that boys were unknown when these editors were of tender age, that they were all born little old men, and never followed a drum and fife in their lives. By raking up an old and forgotten ordinance, these gentlemen for a while threatened to rob the young American citizen of his dearest privilege on Independence Day, but the good-natured Mayor, remembering the tin kettles he used to fill with crackers in the days before he went to Congress, has come to the rescue of the aforesaid young citizen, and many thousands blessed his name on the morning of the Fourth, whatever might have been their opinions the day after. Boys will be boys, and the city fathers might as well seek "to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes" as to endeavor to hold their noisy patriotism in check by municipal ordinances. There was no parade in New York city, and the day passed off with more quiet than has been known for ten years.

NEVADA BADGE.—The following correspondence explains itself:

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1877.

Col. Wm. C. Church, Trustee Nevada Badge:

DEAR SIR: In behalf and in the name of Co. A, 48th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., holders of the Nevada Badge, and which I have the honor to command, I desire to enter and file with you the following protest against so much of General Order No. 11, June 4, 1877, and printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 9, 1877, as modifies General Order No. 20, series of 1875, and Circular No. 4 of 1876, "so as to permit any company of the National Guard of the State of New York to compete for the badge with a minimum of thirty-five officers and men." This protest is based on the following grounds:

1. General Orders No. 20, 1875, specify that the Nevada Badge is offered for company competition, which is reaffirmed by Circular No. 4 of 1876. On this ground Co. A have twice competed for and won it. Thirty-five men do not constitute a company in the National Guard, S. N. Y. (Military Code S. N. Y., section 12, article 3).

2. Co. A having twice won and now holding the badge under the terms of General Order No. 20 and Circular No. 4 have become one of the parties in title, and the conditions cannot justly be changed without their consent. (See letter of Col. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice N. G. S. N. Y., of date Oct. 31, 1876, on file with Co. A, in which he says: "Your company (A) having held the badge for two years are properly the only parties who have any right to say anything on the subject." The "subject" alluded to was the reduction of men to thirty-five.

3. Co. A has not consented to such change, but on the contrary, on the 7th of Dec., 1876, voted unanimously against consenting to the change, notice of which action was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and must, therefore, have come to the notice of the referee—its Editor.

4. If the terms may be modified without the consent of Co. A in one respect they may in all, and the character of the competition as they entered it may be entirely and unjustly changed.

5. Having twice incurred the inconvenience of shooting with 46 men, there is now no reason why the conditions should be eased for the benefit of other contestants against the will of the holders of the badge.

6. The change is an act of violence and injustice, and without a parallel in the history of competition for any prize. It has never been held that one party to a prize could alone fix the conditions of contest after it has been once won, there then being two parties with equal interests in it.

In view of these facts I beg most respectfully to protest against General Order No. 11, and to invite your candid judgment and consideration thereupon. It being stated therein that the change is made on your recommendation, we trust you will become satisfied that under the circumstances the change is a violation of the rights of the company which I command, and that you will therefore use your influence to procure a revocation of the order and restoration of the original conditions. Should the conditions, however, remain as fixed in General Orders No. 11, Co. A may feel obliged to decline to again compete for a trophy which they have twice won by scores which have excited the admiration of the riflemen of the country, and have done much to stimulate company rifle practice throughout the States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HERRON,

Capt. Commanding Co. A, 48th regiment.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1877.

Capt. H. H. Herron, Commanding Co. A, 48th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Absence from the city has prevented an earlier reply to your communication of the 25th June. A little consideration will, I think, show you that your protest against a change in the conditions of the Nevada Badge Match should properly be addressed to the author of "General Order No. 11, General Headquarters State of New York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, June 4, 1877." No authority is given by the laws of this State to a private citizen to amend or revoke the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and it would be unbecoming in me to make any recommendation in answer to a protest from a military organization which comes to me, in disregard to the well-established rules governing official relations. Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. C. CHURCH.

Comments.—While the trustee of the Nevada Badge is not required to say more in his capacity as such, the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may be permitted a few

words of friendly advice to the Oswego company in this matter. We desire to point out in the first place that the protest of the company is hardly in good taste, considering that the Nevada Badge is entirely the free gift of a generous company from another State, whose sole intention in offering the prize was to encourage the largest amount of competition possible. From the nature of some of the conditions of the badge it resulted that very few companies in a purely volunteer militia were able to fulfil them in such a manner as even to be able to enter for the prize, far less to win it; consequently the score of Co. A, fine as it was in comparison with what was done by others in the match, was only made against a field of less than six competitors, and latterly the intention of the donors of the badge seems to have riaked entire failure from the absence of competitors.

Under these circumstances the donor of the badge requested the trustee to mitigate the conditions if they could be mitigated with the consent of the authorities of the State; and the well known courtesy of the Adjutant-General met the request by the issuance of G. O. No. 11. Under the terms of that order it is possible that there may be at least twenty companies entered for the badge, and a victory over such a number of competitors would mean something and redound to the real credit of the winner, when a victory scored by the preservation of an accidental advantage of numbers would reflect no credit whatever. Were the reversion of the Nevada Badge as property a legal question, the protest might have some force, but as it is a yearly challenge badge, which cannot be absolutely won, such standing on points of law is decidedly out of place. The quotation in the protest of Col. Wingate's private opinion on the question of right has still less force, inasmuch as Col. Wingate was not authorized by the donors of the badge to impose any conditions, that matter lying with Col. Church, subject only to the wishes of the donors of the badge. The official action of the State is to be found in its General Order which promulgates its decision "at the request of the donors of the Nevada Badge, and upon the recommendation of Col. William C. Church," not in the unofficial expressions of any of its officers.

The points from the third to the sixth in this protest might possibly be well taken were any rights of property involved in this badge, but as none such exists they place Co. A in the unenviable position of seeking to deprive all the rest of the world of a benefit which will also accrue to themselves, in a mere spirit of churlishness. Surely the true spirit of the rifleman is not so much the desire to retain a prize through forms of law as to win it and hold it fairly from the largest possible field of worthy competitors.

There is no question that the aim of the generous donors of the Nevada Badge was to encourage the spread of rifle shooting. Does the action of Co. A, 48th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., tend to that end? There is no question that the intention of the donors has been defeated so far by the unforeseen obstacle imposed by the condition of numerical strength. Does the action of Co. A tend to remove that obstacle? There is no question that the donors of the badge, the State of New York, and the trustee of the badge are at one in their opinions on the course to be adopted to popularize the badge and encourage the spread of rifle shooting. Does the action of Co. A show any desire to assist them?

As matters stand, we can only regret that Co. A should have thought fit to take such a stand as it has in the matter, and to express a hope that the future will change its opinion and attitude.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The definition of the terms of this match becomes more explicit every day. Sir Henry Hallford has sent the following letter to Col. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association:

WISTOW, LEICESTER, June 17, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I was somewhat surprised yesterday morning on reading the New York World to find that Capt. Midway's telegram "National Rifle Association will send United Kingdom team to Creedmoor this year," was considered ambiguous. It referred solely to the Centennial trophy, as I informed you yesterday by cable. We had not, indeed, heard that any other suggestion for a match (I allude to Gen. Dakin's proposal) had been made.

I should be sorry if anything should prevent the match this year, but our National Rifle Association cannot depart from the ground they took last year, that they represent the United Kingdom and not England alone. Nor do I believe that a body of Englishmen, apart from Scotland and Ireland, will be found to take part in the Centennial match, who could have any pretension to call themselves a representative team.

The National Rifle Association took action this year as soon as they were informed that neither Scotland nor Ireland intended to send a separate team.

The matter now rests with your National Rifle Association, and I will ask you to cable their decision to me as to whether they will meet an United Kingdom team or not at as early a date as possible. I remain yours, truly,

H. ST. J. HALLFORD.

In response the following cablegram was at once sent: "You are correct. We will receive United Kingdom team for Centennial trophy."

The proposition of Gen. Dakin alluded to was for a distinct match up to 1,100 yards.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—This organization had a most successful gathering this year, and the visitors from abroad were received by their comrades in Providence with a hospitality which has never been excelled on any similar occasion. A banquet was provided for them and other visiting organizations, at the expense of the city, and attentions were lavished upon them which left them but little opportunity for rest, their entire time day and night being devoted to recreation. Providence being a temperance town, however, good order prevailed everywhere, and none of the veterans suffered from any worse hardship than loss of sleep. The members of one post, who wandered over into Massachusetts, were caught up at Lynn and put under guard, to see that they had everything they wanted without drawing upon their pensions for the means of paying for it. Their hotel bills were settled for them, and even the shopkeepers of the town refused to take pay for what was ordered of them. On their return the members of this post presented a curious appearance, each man bearing upon his many breast a decoration in the shape of a leather medal, formed out of the sole of a lady's or child's shoe, the goodly city of Lynn being noted for its manufactures of leather. In front of their marching column they displayed a banner representing the traditional Yankee, from whose mouth proceeded words of welcome.

At Providence, Corporal Tanner, of the Department of New York, appeared everywhere as large as life; indeed, on some occasions he seemed to swell out to twice his natural size, as he electrified listening audiences with his patriotic utterances. It was to his enterprise that General Grant was indebted for the despatch signed "Jno. F. H. Grant," which surprised him and "Prince Jesse" at dinner with the Queen. Thus does the greatness of even the corporals of the Grand Army command the admiration of the "bloated despots" of the old world! Among those attending the meeting of the Grand Army were the following:

Maine—J. P. Cilley, W. B. Lapham, J. M. Andrews. New Hampshire—C. J. Richards, C. B. Jenness, S. A. Oliver, W. Pitt Morris, Levi L. Aldrich.

Vermont—J. H. Goulding, Frederick F. Smith. Massachusetts—Horace Binney Sargent, George S. Evans, Geo. H. Parker, J. F. Meech, Jos. F. Lovering, Jacob Sil-loung, Jr., J. A. G. Richardson, Emerson Stone, J. B. Lamb, Arthur M. Holt, D. O. Judd, E. T. Colby, J. S. Fav. Wm. Watt, Geo. C. Fiske, George E. Burgess, Henry R. Sibley. Connecticut—W. E. Disbrow, Frank G. Otis, Charles E. Fowler, J. W. Knowlton, Henry Haas, Charles H. Hawley, Robert H. Kellogg, G. C. Squires.

Rhode Island—A. E. Burnside, H. J. Spooner, F. A. Arnold, Ed. H. Knowles, W. H. Palmer, Chas. C. Gray, Henry R. Barker, Amos M. Bowen, E. H. Rhodes, Edwin Metcalf, Ed. C. Pomroy, Chas. H. Squires.

New York—Jas. Tanner, Geo. B. Squires, Henry C. Perley, J. C. J. Langbein, Willard Bullard, N. D. H. Clark, Alex. H. Mulligan, Edwin A. Perry, I. A. Lewis, James L. Farley, Jos. Forbes, J. A. Joel, John C. Robinson, Ed. Jardine, John Palmer.

New Jersey—John Mueller, William F. Smith, F. W. Sullivan, W. T. Buffman, E. P. Reichem, C. H. Houghton, J. A. Sproull, W. S. Sulger, Wm. Ward, Chas. Burrows, E. W. Davis.

Pennsylvania—John F. Hartman, S. Irvin Givin, John M. Vanderalice, David Branson, Jno. D. Bertolotto, Robert L. Orr, W. H. Graham, Dr. W. B. Jones, W. J. Kramer, Jonas Dykes, Louis Wagner, O. C. Bosbyshell, Howard J. Reeder, Robert B. Beath, A. Wilson Norris, W. W. Tyson, J. W. Latta.

Virginia—Joseph Walker, Ed. Daley, W. N. Eaton, Joseph T. Wilson.

Potomac—A. H. G. Richardson, Geo. E. Corson, Harrison Dingman, C. C. Royce, H. Sprague, Benj. F. Hawkes.

Ohio—Wm. Earnshaw, Isaac B. Stevens, Thomas C. Boon.

Maryland—T. W. Dew.

Gen. John C. Robinson, U.S.A., was unanimously elected commander for the ensuing year, vice Geo. Hartman. Senior Vice-Commander—Col. Elisha H. Rhodes, of Rhode Island.

Junior Vice-Commander—Wm. Earnshaw, of Ohio.

Chaplain in Chief—Rev. J. F. Lovering, of Massachusetts.

Surgeon—Dr. James F. Watson, of New York.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Maine—J. P. Cilley, of Rockland.

New Hampshire—L. L. Aldrich, of Manchester.

Vermont—Wm. Wills, of Burlington.

Massachusetts—Jacob Silloway, Jr., of Canton.

Connecticut—Henry Hawes, of Bridgeport.

Rhode Island—Fred. A. Arnold, of Providence.

New York—H. C. Perley, of New York city.

New Jersey—Wm. J. Buckley, of Paterson.

Pennsylvania—Wm. B. Jones, of Philadelphia.

Potomac—C. C. Rozee, of Washington.

Virginia—Joseph J. Wilson.

Ohio—Thomas C. Boone, of Salem.

The new Commander-in-Chief, Gen. John C. Robinson, was then installed, and appointed as his Adjutant General James L. Farley, of New York.

Speeches were made during the meeting by Gov. Hartman, Gen. Robinson, Gen. H. B. Sargent, John M. Vanderalice, Gen. Burnside, Corporal Tanner, Col. Rhodes, Gen. Van-Zandt, Gen. Horatio Rogers, Chaplain Earnshaw, Chas. F. Kennedy and others. Resolutions were passed complimentary to the retiring officers, and one urging Congress to pass a bill equalizing bounties. The following declaration was made in one of the resolutions: "Inasmuch as there have been some difference of opinion as to the interest and memory of Memorial Day, this Encampment hereby calls attention to Chapter 5, Article 14, of the Rules and Regulations, and does, therefore, *Resolve*, That the Grand Army of the Republic seeks thus to preserve the memories of those only who fought in defence of the national unity."

CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.—The matches and practice days for the month of July at Creedmoor are thus announced in the N. R. A. programme:

Mondays—3d, Infantry of 5th Brigade, 2d Division; 9th, Practice; 16th, Infantry of 5th Brigade, 2d Division; 23d, Practice; 30th, Infantry of 5th Brigade, 2d Division.

Tuesdays—3d and 10th, Practice; 17th, Competition for selection of American Rifle Team; at 2:30 p. m., Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Prize Match, 100 and 300 yards, and, at 4:30, competition for "Kent Glass"; 31st, Competition for selection of American Rifle Team.

Wednesdays—4th, Range open to members N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform; 11th, at 3 p. m., Second competition for "Ballard Mid-range Rifle," N. R. A. Open to all comers. Distance, 300 yards; 15 shots, without cleaning and without sighting shots. Position, standing. Any rifle. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Highest aggregate score to take one-quarter of the entrance money; the next highest score, one-sixth; and the third highest, one-twelfth. To be won three times (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the personal property of the winner; 18th, at 3 p. m., 7th Regiment Rifle Club competition for the "Rifle," and "Remington Special Military Rifle"; 25th, Practice.

Thursdays—5th, Practice; 12th, Infantry of 11th Brigade, 2d Division; 19th and 26th, Practice.

Fridays—6th, 13th and 20th, Practice; 27th, Cavalry, etc., of 2d Division.

Saturdays—7th, Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competition for "Sharps Special Military Rifle"; 14th, at 10:30 a. m., Fifth competition for "Sharps Rifle Company's Prize of \$500 in gold." National Rifle Association. Open to all comers. Rifles, any. Entrance fee, \$1. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each distance. No sighting shots nor previous practice allowed on the day of the match. No "coaching" allowed either by competitors or outsiders, and no person to be allowed to assist any competitor by the use of a glass, or by spotting any competitor's shots. Any competitor giving or receiving any information shall forfeit all prizes he may win on that day. The winner must lead all competitors at each of the three distances at one competition. One-quarter of the entrance money to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score, unless he wins the prize, in which case the next highest score will take it. One-quarter of the entrance money to be added to the principal prize continuously until finally won. The match will not be commenced with less than ten competitors; at 3 p. m., Tenth competition for the "Spirit of the Times Medal." Open only to members of the National Rifle Association. Distance, 300 yards; position, standing; rifle, any; rounds, 10, with privilege of two sighting shots. Entrance fee, 50 cents. To be won three times (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the personal property of the winner; 21st, at 10:30 a. m., Third competition for a "Parker Shot Gun." Open to all members N. R. A. Rifle and position, any within the rules; distance, 1,000 yards; rounds, 30, and two sighting shots. Entrance fee, \$1. Prize to become the property of the competitor winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive; at 3 p. m., 7th Regiment Rifle Club competition for "Sharps Special Military Rifle"; 28th, at 10:30 a. m., Fourth competition for the "Remington Prize." \$300 in gold. Open to all comers; rifles, any Remington breech-loader within the rules of the N. R. A. Must be loaded at the breech, with cartridges as furnished from the factory of E. Remington and Sons, which will be issued by the superintendent of the range to each competitor, at the firing points, in sealed packages, at \$1 for 40 rounds; all shells to be returned. Distance, 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 30 at each distance; position, any without artificial rest. Highest aggregate in each competition to win. Ties to be decided according to the rules. No coaching, spotter, nor exchanging or giving information allowed. No previous practice on day of match. No sighting shots. Entrance fee, \$2. The prize must be won three times (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the property of the winner. One-half of the entrance money in each competition to be divided; two-thirds being given to the highest score, and one-third to the second man. Not less than ten entries to constitute a match; at 3 p. m., Second competition for a new "Tut, Field and Farm



**Challenge Badge.** Open to all members N. R. A., except final winners of the two previous badges. Distance, 300 yards; position, standing, weapon, any breech-loading rifle within the rules; rounds, ten, with privilege of two sighting shots. Entrance fee, 50 cents. To be won three times (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the personal property of the winner. 7th Regiment Rifle Club competition for the "Shells," and "Remington Special Military Rifle." 7th regiment competition for "Regimental Medals."

**Trains via Central Railroad of Long Island.**—Trains leave for Creedmoor at 7:40, 9:40, 11:30, and 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5, 5:40, and 7:40 p. m. Also, Saturday nights at 11:30 a. m.

**Returning leave Creedmoor** at 6:35, 7:15, 7:57, 9:14, and 10:46 a. m.; and 1:15, 2:10, 4:17, and 6:43 p. m. Also, Saturday nights at 11:11 p. m.

**Via Long Island Railroad.**—Trains leave for Queen's (one mile from Creedmoor range) at 8:44, 10, and 11:30 a. m., and 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:5, and 6:43 p. m.

**Returning leave Queen's** at 6:37, 7:44, 7:57, 9, 9:51, and 11:33 a. m., and 2:33, 3:41, and 6:30 p. m.

**THE RUNNING DEER MATCH.**—Last week we chronicled the close of the Winchester Company Match at the running deer target; the prize, which was to be won three times consecutively before the passage of title, going to Mr. Stetson, the company's agent, who shot with the Winchester rifle, with which he is an expert. In speaking of this match we took occasion to say that it "had never been popular and not without reason." It must not be imagined from this statement of fact that the JOURNAL intended to imply that the class of match which it represents is not to be encouraged. On the contrary there are many reasons why the practice of rapid shooting at a moving object should be cultivated at Creedmoor with all possible assiduity, if by any means it can be made popular; for no other practice is so closely assimilated to the actual conditions of warfare and the chase. From the earliest times to the present day these two pursuits have gone side by side, good hunters making good soldiers, and good soldiers being devotedly fond of sport in the field. The great trouble at Creedmoor with all this class of competitions has been that they have been too arduous in their nature, and graded so as to give undue advantage to experts.

In this they differ entirely from the tendency of all the military shooting at Creedmoor, which is expressly designed to bring out the capabilities of medium shots, and to encourage a safe practical average of marksmanship such as most soldiers can attain, and the attainment of which by its majority would make any army extremely formidable. Where in a short range match there are fourteen or fifteen prizes, where in military shooting a man can win a marksman's badge by an average of two and half points per shot, there is every encouragement for the weaker brethren to try their luck and improve.

In a rapid shooting match, such as that first introduced by Gen. Wm. G. Ward at Creedmoor, or under the five second plan of Colonel Wingate, still more under the conditions of the Running Deer Match there is no sort of chance for an average shot against an expert. It is a matter of extreme difficulty to score at all, and may be regarded as a real "feat." How many riflemen can bring down a real running deer at a hundred yards? How much of the game that comes to market, even when shot by professional hunters, is shot outside of fifty yards? As a matter of fact it is notorious that the most skillful hunters would rather spend an extra half hour in stalking, if it brought them within fifty yards of their game, than try a seventy yard shot at a running deer with the possibility of missing, or the extreme probability of only inflicting a wound under which the poor animal would wander away to die alone, never being found.

Under the conditions of the Running Deer Match at Creedmoor, the number of shots became an object. There were six runs, and the number of shots within that time was unlimited. It soon became evident that no breech-loader could compete at such a match with a magazine gun, and as the Winchester is the best magazine gun in the market, it naturally soon drove every other weapon out of the field. The result was that in the third match there were only four entries, and that the gift of the Winchester Arms Company to Creedmoor, in the running deer apparatus, is practically ignored by the majority of marksmen. The only way to popularize this feature of Creedmoor is to bring it down to facts, as they appear to a majority of mediocre shots. Make the running deer as easy to hit as the six by four target, have plenty of prizes for every gradation of skill, and there is no match at Creedmoor that can be made so attractive.

We will suppose that at the fall meeting there is a prize of \$250 offered for a Running Deer Match, graded into a first prize of \$50, a second and third of \$25 each, a fourth and fifth of \$15 each, sixth, seventh and eighth of \$10 each, and sixteen smaller prizes of \$5 each. Let the entries be at \$1, and unlimited; the conditions, 50 yards, any rifle, off-hand, one shot each run; target painted around only the vital parts of the deer, and best scores to decide. There is hardly any reasonable doubt that such a match would attract a large number of entries from every sort of rifle. Of course the half-eye at 50 yards should be proportional to that at 200 yards; that is to say, only two inches, and the centre and inner circles reduced in the same proportion. This is a mere matter of paint, and the scores made around the heart of the running deer at Creedmoor would represent really useful practice, while all the rest of the deer might be outer, and so open to the average "duffer" who may be proud to hit a deer any where.

**SPORTING RIFLE MATCHES.**—The off-hand and other matches at Creedmoor for any rifle continue to attract marksmen on Saturdays. Capt. Livermore of the U. S. Engineers at Willet's Point won the new *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge, June 30, with a score of 42 out of 50, beating 45 good entries. Mr. Rathbone won the Parker shot-gun at 1,000 yards, with 128 out of 150. Gen. Millen won the Irish-American club trophy at 200 and 600 yards (handicapped), by 55 out of 70. Corp. Linton, of Co. B, 7th New York, won the "Diamond Badge" and the "Shell" the same day, the first with 54 out of 70, second with 22 out of 25.

**BROOKLYN.**—Gen. Dakin lately issued an order to the effect, among other things, that when commissioned officers of his command sign official papers they must write their Christian name in full. This has created a discussion in the 32d regiment, according to Adjutant Karcher's information. Chaplain Max Hallheimer, being of the Hebrew persuasion, is of the opinion that he must sign his name without the handle.

Last Saturday evening representatives of the 28th and 32d regiments, Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th Brigade, and Battery B, 2d Division, met at their armory for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand moonlight parade. Major Finkelmeier occupied the chair, and Capt. Heerdt recorded. It was finally agreed to have the parade on a moonlight evening in the month of September. In the meantime they intend to enjoy a fete champetre on the Union Grounds. Only those organizations which were represented at the meeting are to participate in it.

On the occasion of the rifle practice of the 28th regiment, Private Christian Schmitt won the "Heerdt Medal" presented by Capt. Wm. Heerdt, Jr., of Co. H, which was competed for by the members of his company.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—This regiment turned out 250 officers and men at Creedmoor June 28, and on the whole developed a sound basis for a good figure of merit by taking the unsuccessful men in the third class through a second trial. The abstract of practice at the close stood as follows: Number of men, 250; 2d class, 185; 1st class, 30. Some adverse comment was caused by the regiment employing their own purveyor instead of the Creedmoor con-

tractor, and that gentleman complained to the board of directors; but we can hardly see what remedy the contractor has in the matter if the regiment does not choose to employ him. The officer of the day was Lieut.-Col. Schilling, who is supposed to be studying up his regulations and tactics preparatory to taking a company.

The names of the first class shots in the regiment and their scores are:

Sergeant Beatty, 38; Sergt. Dunn, 37; Capt. Stoutenberg, 35; Priv. Hanlon, 35; Sergt. Rothe, 34; Sergt. Buglass, 33; Priv. Creighton, 32; Lieut. Shirley, 31; Priv. Randall, 31; Corp. Hopper, 31; Sergt. Baxter, 30; Priv. Graham, 30; Priv. Pennington, 30; Lieut. Burtow, 29; Priv. Numa, 29; Corp. Young, 28; Priv. Jackline, 28; Priv. Carter, 27; Priv. Schan, 27; Capt. Fielding, 26; Priv. Poole, 26; Corp. Hayes, 25; Priv. Itterman, 25; Priv. Masters, 25; Priv. Burke, 25; Sergt. Betow, 25; Corp. Unterreiner, 25; Priv. Jaeger, 25; Capt. Young, 25; Priv. Banker, 25.

**THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.**—This regiment took 213 men to Creedmoor Monday, July 2, under command of Lieut.-Col. Beadle. Major Jewell, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 5th Brigade, to which the 13th New York belongs, superintended the firing, and as he enjoys the reputation of being at present the premier long range marksman, it was supposed that the men under his "coaching" would develop good scores. Owing to other causes, however—the main difficulty being a lack of enthusiasm among company officers and men—the 13th did little work beyond a respectable average at third class practice, and in the second class failed signally. The abstract of practice is as follows: Number of men, 213; 2d class, 112; 1st class, 6.

The names and scores of the first class men are as follows: Priv. G. E. Reed, 36; Lieut. W. R. Gear, 34; Priv. T. H. Glass, 30; Surgeon G. F. Moore, 29; Sergt. J. J. Ryan, 27; Priv. T. H. Jones, 25.

At present the strong point of the 13th appears to be at some distance from Creedmoor.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—This regiment took 170 men to Creedmoor, June 29, under Col. Obernier. They put 150 men into second class. The second class men who went into first class and their scores were as follows: Adjutant Schmidt, 38; Lieut. Schenkel, 35; Capt. Fries, 33; Lieut. Bosseri, 31; Capt. Martin, 31; Lieut. Boyer, 31; Lieut. Scheillien, 30; Lieut.-Col. Giehl, 31; Sergt. Wollpert, 29; Corp. Schuchardt, 28; Sergt. Lutz, 28; Sergt. Hitchcock, 26; Major Rielzer, 26; Capt. Heerdt, 25; Sergt. Reedfield, 25.

**FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Thirty members of this regiment shot for the Dakin Trophy, June 28, at 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range, h. p. s., 50. This was what the best of them could do: Lieut. Condon, 54; Quartermaster, 34; Capt. Brown, 32; Col. Ansten, 31; Lieut.-Col. Brownell, 31; Sergt. Parker, 30; Capt. Gaylor, 25; Lieut. Morie, 23; Sergt. Glover, 21; Corp. Eddy, 21; Pvt. Bailey, 20; Pvt. Harris, 20. Some room for improvement is delicately suggested, if the daily paper reporter does not believe them.

**CONNECTICUT.**—S. O. No. 51, June 28, says: The Governors of the States of New York and Jersey having granted the requisite permission, the 1st regiment, C. N. G., is hereby authorized to visit Long Branch, N. J., between the 15th and 17th of August next.

S. O. No. 52, June 29, 1877, discharges one man from Co. A, 1st regiment, for expiration term of service; eight members Co. A, 2d regiment, for expiration term of service; five for non-residence and two by request of captain for cause; one from Co. I, 2d regiment, by request of captain; one from Co. B, 4th regiment, for disability, one from Co. E, 4th regiment, for disability, and one for expiration term of service; one from Co. G, 4th regiment, for disability, and two from Co. I, 4th regiment, for expiration term of service and three for non-residence.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Friday, June 29, was a noted day for little Rhode, being the occasion of the review of the division of militia by the President of the United States. The 1st Brigade, Gen. Thomas W. Chase, and the 2d Brigade, Gen. Frederick Miller, reported on the Dexter Training Ground, Providence, to Major-Gen. Wm. R. Walker, soon after 9 o'clock in the morning. The guard for the day was soon mounted, a detail from the 1st Cavalry performing this duty in a very creditable manner. The 1st Light Infantry regiment and Newport Artillery Company were ordered as escort to the President, and at 9:30 A. M. reported to the Governor; soon after which the President, His Excellency the Governor and staff, together with the State Committee on the Reception, was received by the escort, and the line of march halted for the field about two miles distant. The column halted at Music Hall, when the President and suite entered, and listened to the fine singing of the children of the public schools. The column then took up the line of march, reaching the field at about 11 A. M. As the President neared the field a salute was fired by the 1st Battalion Light Artillery, Col. Elisha Dyer commanding, and the President was escorted to the major-general's headquarters, where the entire party, including Mrs. Hayes and ladies, were received by the major-general, and the escort took their respective positions in line. The division line being formed, the review was gone through with in admirable style. The President's carriage, and those of the committee, were conducted to their positions on the field by Major Arnold, acting aid to Adjutant-General Heber Le Favour, and then followed the passage in review, which was the best ever executed by Rhode Island troops. Alignments, wheelings, salutes and general bearing of the soldiers was almost perfection itself on the part of the entire division; especially was this the case with the 1st Light Infantry, the Slocum Light Guards, the Newport Artillery, the 5th Battalion Infantry, United Train of Artillery and Western Rifles. Among the distinguished soldiers present to witness the review were Governor Hartman, Gen. Devens, Gen. Roberts, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Lieut. Newell, U. S. N., and Gen. Mauran. The second passage was not ordered as the time was limited.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The following additional appointments have been made to the staff of the 2d Brigade: Harry C. Potter, major and brigade inspector; Adam S. Hartman, captain and brigade quartermaster; and R. W. P. Allen, captain and A. D. C.

The Keystone Artillery ushered in the 4th of July by firing a salute of 38 guns at sunrise. We are much pleased to see some signs of improvement in the future of this battery. There has been a general pushing out of the dead-wood, and with renewed vigor on the part of the officers, and a full determination on the part of the men, that nothing is to prevent the Keystone Battery from being the best in the State.

Company I, 1st regiment, have a roll of about forty-five names, of members expecting to go into camp. On Monday evening, July 2, they were hard at work drilling under Lieut. Snyder in guard mount, and other movements pertaining to camp duties. "Fifty men on the rolls, and yet I am not happy. I want more." So says Capt. Cromelin, of Company K. And we hear the company bids fair to make him the "captain of a hundred," if it increases in the future as in the past.

The regimental rifle team of the 2d regiment have pro-

cured a range at Angora, laid out for targets at 100 to 300 yards. We believe it can be extended to 500 yards. They deserve great praise for their efforts to improve their marksmanship, the 2d being the only regiment having a rifle team. It is the duty of the State authorities to furnish suitable ranges; but more of this anon. Company I, of this command, assembled at their armory on Monday evening, July 2, for the election of a captain and first lieutenant. Capt. J. W. Ranck was elected to the former, and Lieut. Jacob Stein to the latter position. Company B held a meeting same evening, expecting to go into the nomination of a captain, but failing to hear concerning the intentions of Capt. Barnes, did not do so.

Col. Snowden, of the 3d regiment, has three companies fully equipped in the new uniform. He has appointed Capt. Henry P. Hay captain, and First Lieut. George F. Leland adjutant. A meeting was held July 6, to organize a tenth company. Col. Snowden is working hard to build up this command, and if those under him do their part, he will never know such a word as fail.

Company A, of the 6th regiment, paraded two commissioned officers and thirty-two enlisted men, on the morning of July 4, accompanied by a fife and drum corps of twenty-one pieces. They made an excursion to Westchester, where they were the guests of the Westchester Grays.

Capt. Ryan, of the State Fencibles, was in charge of the Girard College cadets, at the permanent exhibition on July 4. We recently had the pleasure of witnessing a guard mount, drill, and dress parade of the cadets within the college grounds. Capt. Ryan deserves great praise for bringing the cadets to such proficiency. They are now equal to, if not superior to, any corps of cadets outside of West Point. Some few mistakes were noted, but generally in matters of detail, which have as yet not been taught. We understand the cadets will shortly have the honor of a visit from Gen. Brinton and staff.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The qualification practices for places on the Creedmoor Military Team have commenced at San Bruno range, and the Californians are sanguine of taking back the Inter-State Trophy to the Pacific Slope after the September matches. They are working hard against the great disadvantage of several different calibres of guns in the State. Fifty calibre Springfields and Sharps are shooting against the new Springfield and doing good practice, but the final team will probably be armed with the present U. S. pattern. The requisite to pass from class to class in these competitions has been fixed at 80 per cent. of the possible score, so that the troops of the Atlantic seaboard will have to beat that score and approach the accuracy of sporting rifle marksmen, if they hope to retain the trophy at the east. The competitions are usually on Sundays.

At one of the late competitions a serious accident occurred to Capt. Cleary, of the N. G. C., which brought out the plucky character of that officer in a remarkable manner. The *Alta California* thus describes the scene: "The coolness of the captain on receiving his wound, excited the admiration of the officers and men surrounding him. The first remark was to Capt. Mulvrens: 'Captain, I believe I will have to charge you with a new sleeve for my coat; this one is spoiled' (raising up the cloth to show where the bullet had entered the left arm near the shoulder.) To quiet the excitement, which was fast spreading: 'Never mind me, gentlemen; go on with your shooting. Number 41 fires next.' 'But you are seriously hurt; the bullet has gone around your shoulder-blade and entered your side.' 'Well, the doctor will attend to that when he comes; that's his business; I'm used to being shot—have two wounds in my leg—though I confess I don't absolutely crave any more; still, this was an accident that could not be helped, and I don't want anybody to feel badly about it.' To the doctor, who declined to extract the bullet unless he could administer chloroform and have the patient secured by straps: 'You have a good case of instruments, and if you think you could perform the operation successfully under the conditions you name, go right ahead without chloroform, and I'll not whimper. I give you my word that Capt. Mulvrens can hold me as quietly as if I were bound with straps. If you think you cannot do the job well, don't undertake it, and let me be taken to Dr. Murphy.' The patient has been carefully tended by Dr. Murphy, at St. Mary's Hospital, and is now so far recovered that he can count on being out soon."

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 110th New York Battalion, of Elmira, has been ordered out after the Erie strikers.

—The Old Dominion Guard has been reorganized at Norfolk, Va., and has adopted the U. S. uniform.

—The 54th New York regiment, of Rochester, was ordered under arms, June 29, to quell anticipated Erie Railroad riots.

—The Adams Zouaves, of Cohoes, united with the Tibbetts and Troy City Corps in the Fourth of July parade.

—The sixteen men who stand above all other competitors after making an average of 80 per cent. at all ranges up to 600 yards with military rifles, are to be chosen for the California Creedmoor Team.

—Co. A, 4th New Jersey, visited Co. D, 4th Connecticut, at Norwalk, July 4, and went into camp. The companies shot a 200-yard rifle match.

—June 28 the 74th New York were ordered into quarters in readiness for service, during an anticipated riot on the Erie Railway. The riot was appreciated, and the rioters took counsel of their prudence.

—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors N. R. A. was postponed, July 2, for want of a quorum. The Executive Committee is to announce fall meeting next week or the close of this.

—Gen. Wylie, New York Chief of Ordnance has offered a gold badge for marksmanship at 300 and 500 yards, seven shots without wiping, at each range.

—The 3d New York Division range at Grand View Park near Albany is progressing rapidly. The targets are to be made of Potsdam sandstone, which has been found to work well at Creedmoor.

—There is a serious split in the Detroit Light Guard, as to whether it shall continue as a military club or a State service company. Part of the members have incorporated under the club law, and the captain keeps up the State organization.

—The California military team qualification has been eased off to 70 per cent., and twenty-four men have already gone through the first stage, which comprises 20 shots at 200 yards and 25 more at 500. Five men made 80 per cent. and over.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES WATSON asks whether the U. S. S. *Plymouth* goes out of commission in November, 1877, and, if not, when will she go out; and, also, where does she go after leaving Vera Cruz, and how long she will stay at Vera Cruz? **Answer.**—The *Plymouth* will very soon leave Vera Cruz for Port Royal. There is no talk of her going out of commission.

J. B. K. asks: "What is the best manual for the drill of a drum-major and band, to be used in drilling military bands, and where can a copy be obtained?" **Answer.**—There is nothing later than the passages in Upton's *Tactics*. There was a book (Strube's *Instructor*) recommended by a board of U. S. officers, but it has been superseded by Upton's *Revised*. If you write to G. H. Strube, armory 23d regiment N. G., S. N. Y., New York city, he can give you particular information.



## GENERAL GRANT AS A SPEECH MAKER.

MR. SMALLEY, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, reports that Gen. Grant is blossoming out wonderfully as a public speaker. The General made no less than three speeches in one day, and of one of them he says: "I never heard a more perfect speech of its kind than that. There is a charm, a felicity in the turn of one or two of its phrases, that would do credit to the best artist in words—to Mr. Kinglake or to Mr. Matthew Arnold themselves." The occasion was the lunch in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor having proposed, and the guests having drunk, Gen. Grant's health, the General replied in these words:

"MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Habits formed in early life and early education press upon us as we grow older. I was brought up a soldier—not to talking. I am not aware that I ever fought two battles on the same day in the same place, and that I should be called upon to make two speeches on the same day under the same roof is beyond my understanding. What I do understand is that I am much indebted to all of you for the compliment you have paid me. All I can do is to thank my Lord-Mayor for his kind words, and to thank the citizens of Great Britain here present in the name of my country and for myself."

Later in the day, at the quiet and almost private dinner at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Thomas Hughes asked the company in a few words full of grace and feeling to drink the health of Gen. Grant. Mr. Hughes took pains to say that the occasion was not formal, and that he did not mean to impose upon his guest the burden of a reply. Gen. Grant sat looking up into Mr. Hughes's face; there was a moment's pause, and then the General, screwing himself slowly up out of his chair till he stood erect on his feet, said:

"MR. HUGHES: I must none the less tell you what gratification it gives me to hear my health proposed in such hearty words by Tom Brown of Rugby."

I do not know what could be better than that, adds Mr. Smalley. Still later in the evening, during the exhibition of fireworks, Gen. Grant sat silent while his own portrait—a capital likeness—was drawn in lines of changing flame against the dark background of Beckenham hills. Not a muscle moved; there was not a sign of pleasure at the splendid compliment paid him; not a movement of recognition for the cheers with which the great crowd below hailed the portrait. But when this had burnt out, and the next piece—a sketch of the building which crowns the heights above the Potomac—was blazing, a slight smile parted the General's lips as he remarked to Lady Ripon who sat next him: "They have burnt me in effigy, and now they are burning the Capitol!"

Earlier in the day Gen. Grant had made a somewhat elaborate address in the Library of the Guildhall in response to the still more elaborate address of the Chamberlain in offering him the freedom of the City of London. "It was thoroughly well done in manner and in matter."

Mr. Smalley says: "While the City Chamberlain was speaking, Gen. Grant stood in that attitude which I believe is habitual to him; his head a little sunk between his shoulders and bent forward; the whole figure and face motionless. When it came his turn to reply, he spoke at first with some slight hesitation—with rather less, I should say, than most Englishmen would have shown—then went straight on to the end, in just that simple, conversational style which Englishmen like, and of which few Americans are masters. The words came so readily off his tongue that I supposed they had been learned by heart, but when some of the reporters for the London papers applied for the manuscript it appeared that not a sentence had been written. The General said that he had found he could only make a speech by not thinking of it beforehand. It was, therefore, just what it appeared to be, the natural expression, in fit terms, of his own feelings; conceived in good taste and delivered with surprising effect on those who heard it." "The modesty of Gen. Grant's bearing amounts almost to shyness, at times; but I heard a bronzed veteran of the Crimea say that he would pick him out of a thousand for the man he was; that he was a soldier every inch of him."

Another speech by Gen. Grant, which has since been reported, is equally creditable. It was to a deputation of forty men belonging to different trades and representing organizations of English workingmen, numbering a million members in all. In reply to their address, Gen. Grant said:

"In the name of my country I thank you for the address you have presented to me. I feel it a great compliment paid my Government, and one to me personally. Since my arrival on British soil I have received great attentions, which were intended, I feel sure, in the same way for my country. I have had ovations, free hand-shakings, presentations from different classes, from the government, from the controlling authorities of cities, and have been received in the cities by the populace, but there has been no reception which I am prouder of than this to-day. I recognize the fact that whatever there is of greatness in the United States, as indeed in any other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth. Without labor there would be no government and no leading class, and nothing to preserve. With us labor is regarded as highly respectable. When it is not so regarded it is because man dishonors labor. We recognize that labor dishonors no man, and no matter what a man's occupation is he is eligible to fill any post in the gift of the people; his occupation is not considered in selections, whether as a law-maker or as an executor of the law. Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, all I can do is to renew my thanks for the address, and repeat what I have said before, that I have received nothing from any class since my arrival which has given me more pleasure."

Certainly nothing could be better said.

A dozen years ago, while sitting with Gen. Grant in

front of his tent at City Point, he described the muddle in which an unfortunate Army friend had involved himself in the attempt to make a speech; adding "that is about as I should expect to do if called upon to speak." In this, as in other things, the General's success has far exceeded his own too modest expectation.

## TURKISH WAR NOTES.

We extract from our European exchanges some items of interest on the present war in the East, such as do not appear in the American journals. We begin with the London *Times*, which has by far the best correspondents at the seat of war.

## DEPTH OF THE DANUBE.

For all practical purposes, the Danube below the mouth of the Timok may be divided, as regards depth, into two sections—viz., from the Timok to Braila (or Ibraila), and from the latter to Sulina. From the mouth of the Timok (the frontier line of Turkey and Servia) to Ibraila the depth at the present season of high water over the worst of the shoals is about 15ft., and at low water, as at Sistov and Tchernavoda, it sometimes falls to 7ft. From Ibraila—which is at the head of the maritime navigation and about 110 miles from the sea—to Sulina the least depth at the present season of high water is 16 1/2-ft., and at lowest water—generally from August to November inclusive—it may be reduced to 13ft. Prior to the works of the European Commission of the Danube, the available depth in this last section of 110 miles was only 8ft. at seasons of low water. At the Sulina mouth the depth was formerly only from 8ft. to 10ft., but now, thanks to the European Commission of the Danube, the depth since the Crimean War has been permanently increased to 21ft.; so that the Sulina mouth is now a harbor of the first class. The bed of the Danube, like that of all other large rivers, is broken up into shallow bars and deep pools: but as the weakest link in a chain is the measure of its strength, so is the shallowest bar the real standard of the value of a river as a navigable highway. Hence, although the Danube below the Iron Gates, on its way to the sea, has a depth in many places of over 50ft. at seasons of the lowest water, there are bars everywhere, and these entirely across the river, where the depth at low water falls to only 7ft., as, for instance, near to Sistov and Tchernavoda (above Ibraila and Galatz), and to 13ft. (as in the Sulina branch) below those two great corn-exporting ports of Roumania.

## TURKISH SOLDIERS.

I will now permit myself to say a word or two upon the general appearance and characteristics of this army. To begin at the base, I have everywhere found the rank and file sound. Take your samples whencesoever you like—either from the Egyptians at Varna, the Arabs at Rostchuk, or the mixed races here, among cavalry, artillery, or infantry, and the result is the same. You get tough, broad-shouldered, patient-looking, and obedient soldiers. They have their vices, but their especial strength lies in their perfect sobriety. With a camp of I will not say how many men, but with a great camp like this, overwhelming this little town (Rostchuk) the grog shopkeepers are simply being ruined because there is no business, and the streets are as quiet as the City of London on a Sunday afternoon. I have seen other armies, and not one that I have known has had that virtue. In this respect our friends across the Danube are very heavily handicapped. Thus, among the Russians being marched into the trains at Bucharest the other day, I counted seven staggering men at 8 in the morning, and the officers took no notice whatever of their condition. So much for the Turkish private, who is as good a piece of raw stuff to make an army out of as the most exacting martinet would wish to handle. But they do not form an army yet. The officers do not impress one at all favorably, partly because most of them are so evidently new to their business, two out of three having been newly promoted from the ranks without any previous training, and partly from the almost total absence of that "gentlemanly" bearing which more or less sets its stamp upon men holding a commission in most European armies. Many of the Sultan's officers seem to be so many good privates spoilt. They are also much given to the consumption of "mastic" and innumerable tiny cups of black coffee. Mastic is a sort of Turkish imitation of absinthe, and is, I am informed, even more deleterious in its effects.

## TORPEDO GUARDS.

Since the catastrophe to the Turkish monitor *Hifzi Rahman* it seems that Ottoman commanders are keeping a better look-out, two cases having occurred where they foiled the attempts of Russian torpedo-boats to endanger their vessels. One of these was made near Nicopolis, where some torpedo-boats endeavored to approach two Turkish monitors lying there, but were driven back by the fire of the vessels as well as of the river batteries, without, however, sustaining much harm. It was otherwise with an attempt made by five Russian torpedo-boats, which emerged from the Kilia mouth of the Danube, and tried in the night of Saturday or Sunday to near the Turkish squadron lying off the Sulina mouth. Their approach was discovered in time, and the ships opened fire, sinking two of them, though the crews were saved and made prisoners. The other three boats returned to Kilia. Curiously enough, the bulletin says the torpedoes exploded without doing any harm to the Turkish ships. It seems, therefore, that one or other of the boats did get near enough to fire a torpedo or two. Another circumstance worthy of remark is the fact that the Russians could send out

five such boats from the Kilia, if they, indeed, emerged thence, as the Turkish account says, and did not navigate the shallow water along the coast from Russia direct. The latter supposition, however, looks the more probable, as they could scarcely have made their way down from Galatz past all the various Turkish batteries, while in the present state of the roads they could not well have been brought down by carriage from Tatar Bunar to Kilia or Vilkova and put together there. (Later Turkish accounts report that they were towed for Odessa.)

One of the crew saved was an Englishman who reported that 80,000 francs was to have been the reward of success.

## SOME TURKISH GENERALS.

THE Bucharest correspondent of the New York *Times* (Colonel Tervie) gives the following pen portraits of three Turkish generals, Abdul Kerim Pasha, Muschir Osman Pasha, and Shevket, who sent his portrait to Stamboul. Struck with the fierce expression and martial bearing of the young Shevket, Abdul Aziz directed the picture to be placed in his private gallery, and each time that he passed before it ordered the promotion of the original to a higher rank. The stern, uncompromising severity shown to the women and children of Bulgaria capped the climax of the Padishah's favor, and the whilom Lieutenant of Infantry, who can neither read nor write, has now the honor of being looked upon as a mainstay of Islam, in the shape of a General of Division.

Abdul Kerim Pasha has the reputation of being the most capable officer, theoretically, in the whole Turkish Army. He was born in 1807. In 1828 he entered the army, and was immediately sent by Mahmoud II. to the Military Academy of Vienna. Here he acquired a thorough knowledge of German, which he speaks admirably, and distinguished himself generally by his remarkable application to the study of the art of war, graduating after four years among the first numbers of his class. On his return to Constantinople his promotion was rapid, and his efforts toward the reorganization of the imperial forces contributed greatly to the realization of the reforms contemplated by the Sultans Mahmoud and Abdul Medjid. Unfortunately, it would seem that his Austrian training has destroyed in him everything approaching to individuality. Accustomed to the labors of the Cabinet, he lacks decision in the field, and is unable to profit by the mistakes of an enemy, if those mistakes have not already been foreseen and discussed in the treatise of some great captain. He hates Christians, in spite of his many years of constant intercourse with them, and his morose and almost misanthropic temperament has not gained for him the favor of his sovereigns, one of whom, Abdul Aziz, dismissed him from his post of Minister of War, within a few days after his nomination to office, on the ground that "it was disagreeable for him to be obliged to talk to a deaf and dumb man."

But he is adored by his soldiers, partly on account of his fanatical attachment to the teachings of the Koran; partly because he looks after their comfort and well being, and does not seek to enrich himself at their expense. He is the hero of the moment, on account of his victory at Djunis last October, and if he is less successful now, the Turks will have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they will have been beaten according to the most approved rules, for Abdul Kerim will never attempt anything not laid down in some book.

Another great "medicine man" of the Osmanli is Muschir Osman Pasha, who commanded at Widdin. Great things were expected of this worthy, for was he not born in Germany, and, after the German victories over France, ought not that nationality to be always and everywhere successful? Of course it should be, according to Turkish notions, and although the fights in the valley of the Timok should have taught them that the mere circumstance of being born in a stable does not necessarily constitute a horse, Osman Pasha enjoys the full confidence of his coreligionists. Who he was no one can tell, until Ali Pasha promoted him from the ranks of his domestic servants to the dignity of the epaulette, and sent him to study military science in Berlin.

Shevket Pasha, the hero of the Bulgarian outrages, three years ago was a lieutenant, and served in the Herzegovine under Edim Pasha.

EXPLODING FUSES WITH BODILY ELECTRICITY.—Experiments recently conducted at the Suto Tunnel would indicate the possibility that some of the mysterious accidents with electric blasting fuses may be accounted for by the fact that the human body is capable of generating electricity enough in certain conditions of the atmosphere to explode these fuses. Two very serious accidents occurred at the mouth of the Suto Tunnel, both through the sudden and apparently unaccountable discharge of a number of exploders in the exploder house. In the first case, Mr. Henry L. Foreman, formerly connected with the Signal Bureau at Washington, was engaged in examining some of these exploders, when 200 went off, completely destroying his eye-sight and otherwise seriously injuring him; while in the second a man named Thomas Coombe lost his left hand and part of his arm. He was engaged in forming ten exploders into a coil round his hand, when they went off, and the arm had to be amputated. "These occurrences," says our contemporary, "led Mr. Suto, who is making the tunnel, at once to institute some careful experiments, for he was strongly impressed with the belief that it was bodily electricity, and not concussion, which had caused these explosions. Electric exploders made by different parties were taken, one after another, placed in a strong wooden box, which again was placed in another box in Mr. Suto's parlor. This room is covered with a heavy Brussels carpet, walking over



which causes the human body to be speedily charged with electricity. Mr. Hancock, the chief blaster, assisted in the experiments, and held the wires, while Mr. Sutro walked round the room two or three times, with slippers, sliding his feet gently over the carpet. After doing this he approached the end of one of the wires with his forefinger, and instantaneously a loud report was heard, the exploder having been discharged."

**EGYPT FOR ENGLAND.**—The London *Times* of June 23 says: An arrangement has been effected by which England, with the consent of the Khedive, and not in opposition to the Sultan, shall occupy Egypt, England to settle the time when the movement shall be begun. The British force is already told off for the occupation, and will be under the command of Gen. Sir Thomas Steele. It will consist of 20,000 men; three regiments of cavalry—the 8th, 9th, and 21st Hussars; the remainder to consist of infantry, comprising four Highland regiments, and the brigade of Guards, one battalion of Scots Fusiliers, one-third of the force to be of native troops from India—Moslems, from the Bengal army. Not only are the troops ready, but the camp, and all other necessary arrangements, have been made in Egypt. The movement of however few of the Moslem troops from India, whence, in case of war with Russia, England could put an enormous army into the field, is of great importance. It is rather early now forecasting the purpose, but the eventual terms of peace will possibly include an English protectorate over Egypt.

**MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH FLAGSHIP.**—The English papers express the opinion that the Admiralty has been seeking to belittle the mutiny on board the *Alexandra*, the flagship of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Private letters show that the discipline of the ship was very rigid, the officers and men alike had to share the discomfort of the position, and much insubordinate feeling existed on board, owing to the alleged overbearing of the new Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hornby, and the fact that his flag captain, commander, and first lieutenant are all "tarred with the same brush." The other day, says one writer, there was almost a mutiny on board at Port Said, owing to the admiral stopping some of the men's privileges in the way of fresh bread or something of that sort, and the crew, by way of revenge, pitched a quantity of the admiral's live stock overboard, in consequence of which several men were put under arrest. One day, when the vessels of the squadron were at sail drill, the *Alexandra* happened to be the last ship at reefing topsails, and, although there was not much to be ashamed of in this, considering the short time she has been in commission, the poor men were doomed to remain aloft ever so many hours without dinner. Another morning it was found that a number of the sights of the heavy guns had disappeared with other articles. Blue jackets were put as sentries on all the guns, and what with this duty in addition to their watch below, they had very little rest. "In fact," says the writer, "there was drill night and day." All the ship's company were turned up, and a list of the articles missing was read by the admiral himself, who said that if the mischief was not stopped at once he would disrate every petty officer in the ship. Apropos of this mutiny the *United Service Gazette* says: "We train our own seamen from boys, and better results of such training should follow. The great blot, however, in the existing system of training boys is that it is lacking in discipline. Until a boy leaves the training ship and becomes an ordinary seaman, he experiences little or nothing of the practical discipline and irksomeness of routine of a man-of-war. He has then, at an age when it is much more natural to kick at restraint, to undergo a second system of training, so to speak; whereas, if a little more strictness were to be exercised in the training ships, the obligations which naval discipline must of necessity impose, if it is to be maintained, would have been gradually learnt. The majority of the seamen element of our ships, more especially when first commissioned, is composed of very young hands, ordinary seamen perhaps predominating, who have never before served in a regular seagoing man-of-war. It is this young element which gives so much trouble to officers in command; and in cases like that of the *Alexandra*, where tact appears to be a minus quantity, if not altogether wanting, the result is insubordination."

The *Engineer* reports that an American invention of a new and ingeniously constructed portable boat has been tested on the Clyde. The boat, which is 8 ft. in length, and 2 ft. 8 in. in breadth, is composed of hick-

ory wood, and consists of its being folded up in a somewhat large travelling case. When packed it contains the oars, seats, canvas covering, with sufficient space left for other necessities, and as the whole weighs but little over 50 lb., it can be easily carried about from place to place. Before being put into the water the frame of the boat is drawn out to its full length, and covered on the bottom and sides with a strong waterproof canvas covering. With three men on board the boat drew only 4 in. of water, and was remarkably steady, fleet, and easily handled. The process of unpacking and fitting the boat with its covering ready for the water occupied only the space of three minutes.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

A COMMUNICATION to the London *Times* says: The main object of the Red Cross Society is to give to medical officers and hospitals, and to the sick and wounded men, the privileges of neutrality and as much immunity from the perils and dangers of war as circumstances will allow. For this reason all the governments of Europe, including England, joined the Geneva Convention. Ambulances and hospitals being thus neutralized, no change would result in the care of the wounded, even should they fall into the hands of hostile forces. On several occasions during the Franco-German war, more especially at the battles of Woerth and Forbach, all the French wounded fell into the hands of the Germans, and were treated like their own people, without the slightest distinction of nationality. Twenty thousand wounded were thus suddenly thrown on the medical resources of one side. This will indeed generally be the case in battles where one army gains a decided victory.

The trustees of the British Museum are in treaty, says the *Athenaeum*, for the purchase of a copy of the largest book in the world. Towards the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an Imperial Commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the Commissioners completed their labors, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,100 volumes, entitled "Kin ting koo kin too shoo tseih ching," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature." Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been cast for the undertaking were purloined by untrustworthy officials, and the remainder were melted down and coined into cash. The trustees of the British Museum, having become aware that one copy has lately been offered for sale at Peking, have entered into negotiations for its purchase, and it is much to be hoped that they may succeed.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* argues strongly in favor of the Marines: The sailor has sufficient training to work on shore with the soldier, it says, but it is doubtful if he could do much without him. The experiment has yet to be tried, and it is to be hoped that no commander-in-chief will be put to such a strait as to have no marines to form a part of his landing force. It is also as well to consider the value of the marines as soldiers to the State. Their training as a military body is in every respect equal to that of any regiment in her Majesty's Service, and they are efficient at any moment to take part in any military operations on an equal footing with their brethren of the army. But, in addition to their military knowledge, they possess other useful knowledge which a soldier does not. Wherever work has had to be done, there marines have been present to help to do it, whether in general actions in the fleet, as at the Nile or Trafalgar, in rencontres between ship and ship, in boat expeditions, or when formed into battalions on shore, as at Walcheren, in Spain, on the Coast of Syria, or in China, and on all occasions the corps has earned its laurels. To carry out, then, the idea entertained by a few of reducing, or still further, of abolishing a corps which is proved to be of such eminent service to the State would be most impolitic.

In the return of the annual accounts of the several manufacturing establishments under the War-office just presented to Parliament, there are some interesting particulars as to the cost of the heavy muzzle-loading rifled ordnance of the present day. Thus the 80-ton gun, prepared with a calibre of 14 in., cost £6,491 for material, £2,093 for labor, and £1,091 for

indirect expenditure, making a total of £9,675, subject to further augmentation, until the ultimate cost appears as £10,918. A "truck for proof of heavy guns" cost £1,593. During the year 1875 6 twenty-one 12 in. 38-ton guns were made, costing altogether £78,100, or £3,719 each. Two 11 in. 25-ton guns cost £2,359 each; thirteen 10 in. 18-ton guns cost £1,437 each. These last throw a projectile of 400 lb., the 11 in. 25-ton guns a projectile of 535 lb., and the 38-ton guns a projectile of 800 lb., while the monster 80-ton gun has a projectile weighing 1,700 lb., or fully three-quarters of a ton. Taking the guns of all sizes, down to a 7-pounder of 150 lb., the entire number made in the year was 527. The expenditure for material was £100,637, and for labor £38,500, with an indirect expenditure of £19,794, making a total of £158,931. Balance sheet No. 3 raises this amount still further, so as to make up a sum of £179,264. The increased expense consequent on the manufacture of larger guns is shown by the price per ton, which is £80 for a gun of 18 tons, £94 for a gun of 25 tons; £98 for a gun of 38 tons, and £136 for a gun of 80 tons.

THE banner of the Caliphate, which is unfurled in a holy war by the followers of the Prophet, is that which the Turks call "the Heavenly Standard," and, in their language, "Bairack." Its color is green, and they believe it to have been the banner of the Prophet Mohammed, delivered to him by the angel Gabriel, through the medium of Ayesha, as an indubitable token of victory over their enemies. This standard was formerly laid up in the Treasury of the Sultan of Constantinople, but is now kept in the Mosque at Eyoob, where the new Sultans on the day of their coronation gird on the sabre of the Caliphate. In case of any serious struggle, a religious duty compels the Sultan to give orders to the "Mullas," or Mohammedan clergy, to display the Prophet's standard before the people and Army, and proclaim "Al-Jehad," or the holy war, by exhorting the Moslems to be faithful to their religion and defend their Kingdom. "This is the prophet's banner," the Sheikh-al-Islam exclaims; "this is the standard of the Caliphate: it is set up before you and displayed over your heads, O, true believers, to announce to you that your religion is threatened, your Caliphate in danger, and your life, wives, children, and property exposed to be the prey of your cruel enemies! Any Moslem, therefore, who refuses to take his arms and follow this holy Bairack is an infidel, and must, therefore, suffer condemnation." Such an expedient has always produced wonderful effects among those who profess the Mohammedan religion. All good Moslems are considered as being divorced from their wives, *ipso facto*, if they refuse to make haste, take up their arms, follow the banner of the Caliphate, and fight against the enemy of their religion and Kingdom. It is confirmed by trustworthy historians that the standard of the Caliphate has been always kept with extraordinary care and reverence—that even the Janissaries, who were often disrespectful to the Sultans, trembled at the sight of this holy ensign.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

ELLIOTT-MYRICK.—In San Francisco, Cal., June 19, at the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. Alfred E. Toddman, Wm. G. ELLIOTT, to FLORENCE K., daughter of the late Captain Joseph Myrick.

BORUP-BRANDRETH.—At Trinity Church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, June 28, by the Rev. George Ferguson, assisted by Dr. J. B. Gibson, Lieut. H. D. BORUP, U. S. A., to MAY WATSON, eldest daughter of Hon. George A. Brandreth, and granddaughter of the late General Aaron Ward. St. Paul, Minnesota, papers please copy.


#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

VAN ORSDALE.—At Helena, M. T., June 15, 1877, JOHN LOGAN, only child of Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th Infantry, aged one month and 14 days. "Gone to meet its mother who preceded but a few days."

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**A VOICE FROM THE Camp and the Quarter Deck.**  
All who serve their country in the ARMY AND NAVY are necessarily subjected to unwholesome influences which civilians ordinarily escape. Ordered from post to post, and from station to station, they frequently suffer severely from sudden changes of climate, temperature and diet, and are exposed to a variety of privations and hardships which tell unfavorably upon their health and constitutions. It is therefore fortunate that so excellent an alternative and stimulating medicine as



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